

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



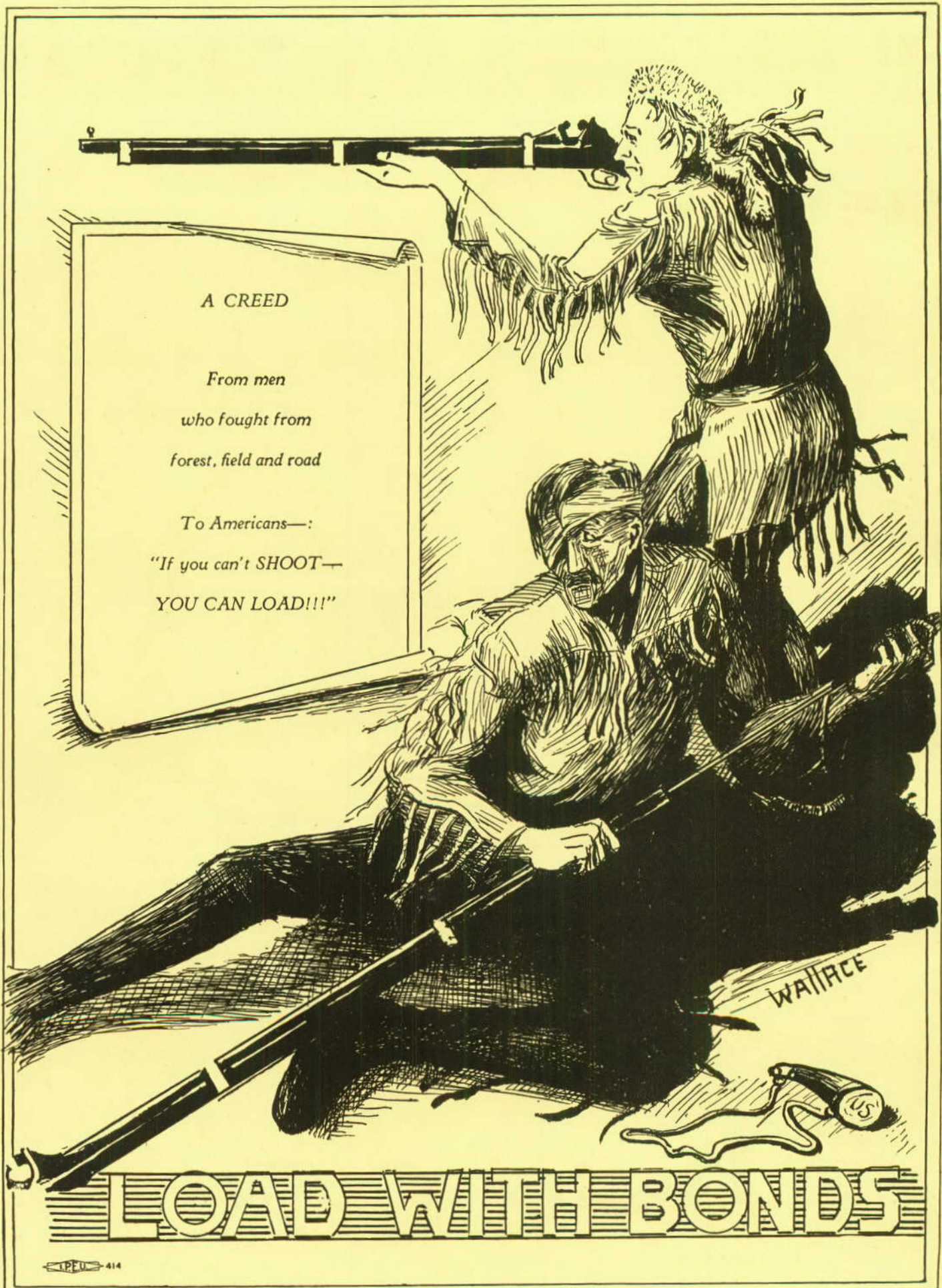
VOL. XLI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1942

NO. 5

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



A CREED

From men
who fought from
forest, field and road

To Americans—:
"If you can't SHOOT—
YOU CAN LOAD!!!"

LOAD WITH BONDS

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

Sometimes in our lucid moments, between the many difficult jobs incident to war and its impact on unions, we ask ourselves a question: "Just how close do unionists stay to their own official publication?"

We ask this question simply because these are very trying times in the labor movement and because the daily press is certainly doing a job on the unions. It is no exaggeration to say that journalism in America is at its lowest ebb at this moment. There is no effort on the part of daily papers to present a true picture of unions to the public.

Without a true picture of unions naturally there will be much confusion and much condemnation of the union movement. It is useless to point out, it seems, that the union movement is the very basis of democracy. It is useless to point out, it seems, that in totalitarian countries the union movement is trampled underfoot and destroyed. The newspapers go on trying to distort and to write the union movement down as profiteering, corrupt and irresponsible.

Now more than ever unionists must get the correct picture of union movement, its goals, its standards and its responsibilities. If they do not read their own publications, they are bound to get a distorted view of their own job.

It takes some time for mail to reach our island ramparts since Pearl Harbor, but what does arrive is thoroughly appreciated. A building trades worker's wife who is helping to hold the fort in Honolulu, comments on our February magazine. What she says is worth reading. It's published in the Woman's Work section this month.



War of the People

Look there! behold that thin
line
Crawling over the desert.
That, brother, is an army.
"That thread?" you say.
"That thread," I answer.

But smaller than that on the
universal space of history
Is this propelling war,
Smaller and more transitory.
Wars come, and pass, and the
people live forever.
Smaller, too, in that crawling
stream of life is the individual.
He is not even a speck; he is sub-
merged in the crawling mass.

Once they said, "Kings make
war!"
And then, "Bomb makers and
warmongers make war."
And then, "Capitalists make
war."

But wars are made by the anti-
human soul in all peoples.
He who fights war in order to
preserve life is fighting against
anti-humanity.
He fights that men may live.

This, then, is the issue:
How are the peoples to live?
How is the laborer to work?
How is the artist to carve?
How is the dreamer to thrive?

Behold, then, the caravan of
death crawling the ageless
planet.
Behold, man crawling invisibly.
Behold, the battle for life, for
freedom, for liberty.

—John Gray Mullen.



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NO. 5

FEAR, *Creating Background* for Fear, Can Be Scotched

LIKE a grass fire that spreads and spreads into adjoining forests and roars across the continent, war fears, beginning in faint whispers, accumulate rapidly and sometimes reach grotesque proportions which seriously affect army and civilian morale.

It is agreed that one of the constant phenomena of wartime is the easy spread of baseless rumors; and it is no doubt clear that the reason that rumors arise easily and spread rapidly is the subconscious fear of people. Mass fear is certainly not the same thing as the fear of an individual. It is more catalytic. Mass fear is a great conductor. It may well be that mass fear even produces the rumors upon which mass fear in turn feeds. This is the reason that one way for a whole people to destroy its fear is to examine every rumor, measure it by sensible facts and refuse to peddle it if it does not prove to have truth in it. Moreover, any citizen can advance the cause of his nation by not only examining rumors but in telephoning headquarters to ascertain whether there is truth in such rumor.

STAMPEDED BY RUMOR

Because of the easy conductivity of the mass mind, the enemy always takes advantage of the situation to project the rumors that he wishes to project in order to destroy morale. Certainly Hitler himself has been a master of the rumor technique. It is now an established fact of history that one reason why Belgium and France fell easily was the artful use of the radio to confuse, perplex, distract and scatter the civilian population into areas where they would hamper war efforts. There is little doubt that the fifth column, however weak or however strong in any given nation, undertakes to manipulate public opinion via the rumor route and to distract harassed citizens at home in order that they in turn may adversely affect the armed forces.

Clare Boothe, writing in *LIFE* recently, tells us of a conversation with a colonel in the United States Army which reveals much of what true morale is in any given situation.

Wild rumors,
product of mass fear, can be
met. Normal men only afraid
of fear

"We speak of Singapore, Ceylon, Suez. I ask the *Panay* colonel as we taxi off on the palm-fringed waters of this British island down under the shadow of our shores, 'At what point is the jig up militarily?' He looks blank. I say, 'When what goes, Suez, Ceylon, Australia, when the Russians give out, when the Chinese must stop, when do we have to quit?' He looks even blanker. I say, 'Listen, colonel, when should we really begin to despair?' He lights a cigaret and looks out the window at the slick blue early-morning waters falling away below us and says over his shoulder:

COURAGE RISES WITH ACTION

"At no point do we ever quit. We win or we get licked. That's all. And we *don't* get licked. So there are no grounds whatsoever for despair."

What are men afraid of? Men are usually afraid of the vague, the uncertain, the unknown. Fears are manufactured out of uncertainty. They arise from within when decided changes are apparent in the environment and the imagination has time to work on these changes, projecting worse conditions than may happen. Men are usually afraid of being afraid. It has happened over and over again that men are afraid before battle and are brave in the midst of battle; that citizens fear bombings and when bombings come, they act with good sense. Here, of course, enters the value of discipline. Men can be trained and drilled to perform tasks automatically. When actual danger arises, they go through the task automatically and achieve their objectives. Of course, modern warfare is of such mobile character, of such fluid stuff, that it is very difficult to discipline soldiers and train whole populations to meet emergencies before they arise. It has been repeatedly pointed out that soldiers now move off in

small squads and are often on their own, far away from headquarters, even at times without communication with headquarters, and must use their own judgment and act out of their own experience rather than get orders from a central headquarters.

Certainly another factor in giving civilian populations confidence is knowing what actually is happening and knowing on a basis of self-assurance the resources of their own nation. It is inconceivable that the United States can fail in the present war or fall by an attack from the outside. Hitler has repeatedly said that the delivery of the United States will be an inside job. But should the inside job fail, nothing can destroy this country as long as the population is determined that it shall remain free.

PEOPLE OF NO FEAR

Another factor in meeting fear is confidence in leaders. Certainly one of Douglas MacArthur's great gifts is his ability to inspire confidence. His cool, efficient direction of a small segment of the war battle line in the Philippines has given confidence to the 130,000,000 American citizens at home. Certainly one of MacArthur's strong points is his sense of destiny, his belief in his own achievement and that of his own nation, and his cool, rock-like personality has made for great leadership in these times for the whole people.

Psychologists have studied the behavior of the British people under bombings. They have arrived at the conclusion that this behavior is of two types. There are those British people who take a purely fatalistic attitude toward bombing. They take the position that nothing they can do could head off death if it were to come. It is about on the level with the position of those people who ride in an airplane and say, "Well, if my number is called I will go and if it isn't called, nothing can cause my death." These fatalists in the midst of bombing always act coolly and sometimes recklessly, much to the embarrassment of the authorities. The other group takes the position that if they follow all necessary precautions, understand the behavior of incendiary bombs and demolition bombs, go into air raid shelters, stay off the streets and exercise general good sense, they will escape, as they will, the chances of destruction. These people may not act as recklessly as the other group but they often act coolly and forward the interests of the authorities.

Americans now are examining them-

selves. They are wondering how they will conduct themselves when the bombs start to fall. Nearly every normal person is afraid of being afraid. Military leaders say this person is usually the highest type of soldier. One general points out that most men have courage, especially physical courage, but the best soldiers have moral courage. These people with moral courage may shrink inwardly from physical injury or from death but moral courage triumphs. They would rather die than show their fear. These men make good soldiers; they also make good civilian defenders.

General McNair has recently pointed out that American soldiers appear to have more initiative and native intelligence than foreign soldiers. He says: "It must be because they are free men. The American scale of literacy is higher than it is in most countries and under our selective system we have a chance to get the pick of the crop. Our soldiers are alert. They have not been brought up with a heel on their neck. They can be led. They need not be driven."

The heroism of the British women has developed a service called "Women in Green." They are volunteers who care for bombed-out civilians. Russell Birdwell, writing recently on this group of heroic women, tells this incident.

Mrs. Smith stands in the debris-littered street of an English town, with ruin all around her and the smoke from still-smouldering fires hanging heavily.

HOUSEWIFE GALLANT UNDER FIRE

In the census, Mrs. Smith would be listed as a "housewife." The home where she lives—or where she lived—is that little cottage in front of her, that cottage which seems to have lost one of its walls and most of its roof in a mass of splintered wreckage. It isn't very livable, now.

Mrs. Smith's middle-aged, plain face and her work-marked hands are grimy and bleeding, her dress is torn and dirty, and some of the stains on it are red.

A light truck—Mrs. Smith would call it a lorry—bangs and lurches up the street over the fallen bricks and broken pavement. Men in tin hats, carrying picks and crowbars and axes, leap out.

Mrs. Smith hails them.

"Ere—this way. The third 'ouse up—that's the worst of the lot. Two of 'em in there—'er and the baby. They're alive



WAR'S HARVEST

yet. I got to 'em and give 'er some water, but I couldn't get 'em out.

"An' never mind the next place. Old Mrs. 'Awkins, she's gone to 'er daughter in the country today—thank God.

"Nor you needn't hurry about that one over there. I bin in, and there ain't nothin' you can do. She's dead."

And that, you American women, is what "housewife" means in England today.

THE RESOLUTE PROFESSORS

Another writer, Meyer Berger, writing in the New York Times recently, tries to answer the question, what inspires a man in battle. He tells the story of three misfits, young professors who did not even know how to swear but who were drafted into the army and wanted to do their bit. This is the story:

"The sergeant begged for transfers for this unhappy trio, but it couldn't be arranged in time. He had to take them into the lines in Belgium. When the company was reduced in numbers in the front line, he was forced to put the three misfits on a flanking machine gun on top of a high-banked railroad track. He prayed the Germans wouldn't charge that flank. Just before daybreak one morning they did. The sergeant crawled through the mud with a new gun crew, but to his astonishment one of the scholars was calmly mowing down wave after wave of attackers.

STRENGTH'S DEEP WELLS

"Eventually, when the fire let up, he crept up on the misfits. They were talking in turn but he couldn't make out what they were saying. They seemed to be chanting. Finally he made out the words:

"'Awake,' one chanted, 'for Morning in the Bowl of Night'—

"'Has flung the Stone,' his partner took up, 'that puts the Stars to flight.'"

"They had stopped the Germans and they were greeting the dawn with alter-

nate lines of 'The Rubaiyat.' The sergeant doesn't tell this story often. 'It's nuts,' he explains, 'but it's true. Whoever heard of a fighting soldier spouting poetry under fire?'"

The fact is that no people or no individual has a corner on courage. All normal people are courageous under dangerous conditions and it is a psychological fact that when men are in the midst of danger, they often call upon hidden wells of strength within themselves that carry them through. Mass fear can be met by good humor, a sense of comradeship with other people, by

fatalism, by caution and by many other ways, but it will be met by free men who are fighting for their homes.

Employees and Morale

What can a rank and file employee see that the engineers and technical specialists can't? A Newark plastics company employing fifteen hundred people answered that question for the writer. They report receiving five suggestions from employees in one month worth \$11,285 to the company. And then, there's General Electric, staffed with one of the smartest engineering departments in the world. They still think pretty highly of the workman's approach to their business. Highly enough, that is, to pay employees over \$55,000 in one year for bright ideas. Or take Consolidated Edison, who figure that "the measurable value of economies of the employee suggestion system during six years' operation was approximately \$140,000.

In one year alone this utility company evaluated the savings from the plan at over \$25,000. Another clue to the value of suggestions, taken individually, will be found in the average award paid by Consolidated Edison for each suggestion. Over a six year period, it averaged \$12.64 for each accepted suggestion. This in conjunction with other figures submitted, makes it conservative to estimate that the value of each accepted suggestion amounts to at least \$10.00 a year, with an average life of three and one-half years for each idea. Put the figure at \$35.00 net value to the company for every accepted suggestion, and you have a very safe and cautious figure.

It begins to look as if there might be something in this set-up.

A suggestion system draws on the practical experience and specialized

(Continued on page 259)

LABOR *Starts Campaign* for All-Out REGISTRATION

LABOR faces all elections earlier this year and with more vigor. The effort of the National Manufacturers Association and other trade associations working through partisans in Congress to destroy labor standards stresses the importance of fall elections. Every effort is being made by the bourgeois of big business to capture the Lower House. Moreover, the question of war policy is inescapably intertwined in the situation.

Meetings in Washington this month have developed efforts on the part of labor to get out 30,000,000 labor votes in this country to registration places in order that every labor voter will be registered, ready to take part in national elections. Labor fears that at this juncture, while the country is agitated by war problems and all-out effort is being made to defend the nation, that there will be a slackening of registration. Hence the early campaign and hence the haste. Moreover, in some states, notably the South, the primaries are as important as the fall elections because they actually decide the outcome.

PRIMARIES SCHEDULED

The following is the roster of elections that lie ahead:

State	Primary date
Arizona	September 8
Arkansas	August 11
California	August 25
Colorado	September 8
Connecticut	No set date
Delaware	No set date
Georgia	No set date
Idaho	August 11
Iowa	June 1
Kansas	August 4
Kentucky	August 1
Louisiana	September 8
Maine	June 15
Maryland	September 8-15
Massachusetts	September 15
Michigan	September 15
Minnesota	September 8
Mississippi	August 25
Missouri	August 4
Montana	July 21
Nebraska	August 11
Nevada	September 1
New Hampshire	September 8
New Jersey	September 15
New Mexico	September 12
New York	September 15
North Carolina	May 30
North Dakota	June 30
Ohio	August 11
Oklahoma	July 14
Pennsylvania	May 19
Rhode Island	No set date
South Carolina	August 25
Tennessee	August 6

Coming elections viewed as important to unions and to nation. No slip-ups planned

Texas	July 25
Utah	September 1
Vermont	September 8
Virginia	August 4
Washington	September 8
West Virginia	August 4
Wisconsin	September 15
Wyoming	August 18

SENATORS FACE VOTE

It is not likely that the complexion of the United States Senate will change much as a result of the fall elections. Only one-third of the Senate is up for a verdict from the people. The following Senators will go before the people in November seeking for ratification of their records:

Democrats

Bailey, Josiah W.	North Carolina
Bankhead, John H.	Alabama
Brown, Prentiss M.	Michigan
Bulow, W. J.	South Dakota
Chandler, Albert D.	Kentucky
Doxey, Wall	Mississippi
Ellender, Allen J.	Louisiana
Glass, Carter	Virginia
Green, Theodore Francis	Rhode Island
Hatch, Carl A.	New Mexico
Herring, Clyde L.	Iowa
Hughes, James H.	Delaware
Johnson, Edwin C.	Colorado
Lee, Josh	Oklahoma
Maybank, Burnet R.	South Carolina
Murray, James E.	Montana
O'Daniel, W. Lee	Texas
Rosier, Joseph	West Virginia
Russell, Richard B.	Georgia
Schwartz, Harry H.	Wyoming
Smathers, William	New Jersey
Spencer, Lloyd	Arkansas
Stewart, Tom	Tennessee

Republicans

Ball, Joseph H.	Minnesota
Bridges, Styles	New Hampshire
Brooks, C. Wayland	Illinois
Capper, Arthur	Kansas
Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr.	Massachusetts
McNary, Charles L.	Oregon
Thomas, John	Idaho
White, Wallace H., Jr.	Maine

Independent

Norris, George W.	Nebraska
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FAVORED CANDIDATES

Labor is especially interested in the following Senators:

Prentiss M. Brown, Michigan
Theodore F. Green, Rhode Island
James H. Hughes, Delaware
Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado
James E. Murray, Montana
Joseph Rosier, West Virginia
Richard B. Russell, Georgia
Harry H. Schwartz, Wyoming
William H. Smathers, New Jersey
Charles L. McNary, Oregon
John Thomas, Idaho
George W. Norris, Nebraska

Labor's campaign may be summarized as the campaign for all-out registration—a campaign to elect fair representatives, fair to labor and to war policies.

Science and Sows' Ears

A lot of Japanese silkworms are going to join the ranks of the technologically unemployed. Nylon can do justice to any leg, and nylon is made from coal, water and air, of which the United States has plenty.

Nylon dramatically illustrates what is happening to many products the world around.

Has a nation got plenty of energy from coal, oil or falling water? Good, it must have that. Has it got plenty of wood, clay, sawdust, corn-shucks, or what have you? Good. Let the scientists use the cheap power to break down the wood, corn-shucks or other matter into its primal atoms, and then build up new molecular structures in any shape you want—butter out of coal as the Germans now do, steering wheels out of soy beans as Ford now does, fabrics out of sand (glass), rayon out of wood pulp, rope out of cellulose, candy out of wood chips, felt hats out of casein, wool out of corn, fish scrap or slaughter-house waste, wall board out of seaweed, a glossy fibre out of natural gas. Just for the hell of it a scientist made a silk purse out of a sow's ear the other day.

STUART CHASE.

Tragic FALL of Scripps-Howard PRESS

ONE day in 1926 a colorful and dynamic figure lay dying on a private yacht off the coast of Liberia. During his late years he had become a mysterious figure because he never touched land, but spent his hours cruising the seven seas, and in meditation. He was Edward W. Scripps, founder of a great chain of daily newspapers in the United States, and he had injured his health by too-arduous war work in the first World War. Now he was paying the penalty, and soon he died, but those who knew him said his soul lived on in the press that he had created.

What manner of man was Edward W. Scripps? Lincoln Steffens had once written: "You must do a great thing with Scripps. He is a great man and an individual. There is no other like him; energy, vision, courage, wisdom. He thinks his own thoughts, absolutely. He sees straight." Steffens went on to say that Scripps was one of the two or three great men of his day. Scripps had been a poor boy, born on a farm in northern Illinois. He came from a long line of printers, and as a very young chap he went to Detroit to work on his half-brother's newspaper, The Detroit News, a new kind of paper that tried to write so simply that the man in the street could understand what was going on. Scripps' half-brother, James, owner of the News, was a conservative and timid soul without much daring. The two brothers were in Chicago at one time:

SYMPATHIES "WITH THE MEN"

"The conference was held at the Great Northern Hotel, on Dearborn Street, in a bay-window room looking down on the street. While the talk was in progress a commotion was observed below. It was an incident in the teamsters' strike which was then in progress. A good sized riot was in progress. James jingled his bunch of keys and muttered: 'I wish I were mayor of this city or any city while one of these things was happening. I'd teach those men a lesson.'

"When the trouble was over and business was resumed, it was only to hear E. W.'s verdict.

"What you just said about those teamsters,' E. W. declared, 'shows me how impossible it would be for us to try to work together. You would have them clubbed or arrested or shot down. My sympathies are all with the men. No, I'll have no interest in your paper here. You will have to go it alone.'

Another time he frankly stated his philosophy:

"In a vague way the people who had but a dollar a day, or less, enlisted E. W.'s sympathy. And, at the same time, he felt

Once-liberal chain now outdoes tory press in attacks on labor

a strong disapproval of the rich. He could not have said why, except that he thought he was believing in democracy as it existed in America, or as it ought to be. Folks should be equal. He would not have called himself a revolutionist, but he had no difficulty in summing up his feelings in the two sentences: God damn the rich and God help the poor.

FORMED OWN THOUGHTS

"But here in London, in Brook Street, this social and economic problem he found presented to him in dramatic form. Here were the servants and here were the masters. Which class was he for? Which would he be of?

"The young man in the checked suit and shiny topper circled the crowd and went on. He walked up Brook Street thinking. He walked the length of Brook Street twice. He walked until dawn. He was foot-sore and weary when he finally turned into South Moulton Street. But he had answered his question to his own satisfaction. There were, in the world he faced, two classes of people, masters and slaves; drivers and driven; employers and employed. Any man who works for wages is bound to take orders from him who pays wages. To that extent he is not free. There are few wage payers; there are many wage takers. The few are the master class. He determined to join the

master class. No more would he take wages. Never again. No matter how high the wage, it was the condition of serfdom. By whatever means necessary he was resolved to be of the master class. By anything short of crime, and he rather thought he would not stop there if it became necessary. In any case, he would achieve. To him it was as if two men should meet under circumstances where it was known to both that one or the other must die. Under such circumstances self-preservation would assert itself. The kindest and most humane man would kill."

BUILT MIGHTY CHAIN

This man succeeded mightily. He knew how to select editors to help him. He left Detroit and founded the Cleveland Press in Cleveland, with success, and he rapidly began to found and acquire papers all over the country. The Scripps-Howard chain still exists, and to show its present extent and influence we append the list of papers as they now are known:

SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS

New York World-Telegram (New York, N. Y.)

Roy W. Howard, Editor.
Cleveland Press (Cleveland, Ohio)
L. B. Seltzer, Editor.

Pittsburgh Press (Pittsburgh, Pa.)
Edward T. Leech, Editor.

Cincinnati Post (Cincinnati, Ohio)
Carl D. Groat, Editor.

Columbus Citizen (Columbus, Ohio)
Robert Brown, Editor.

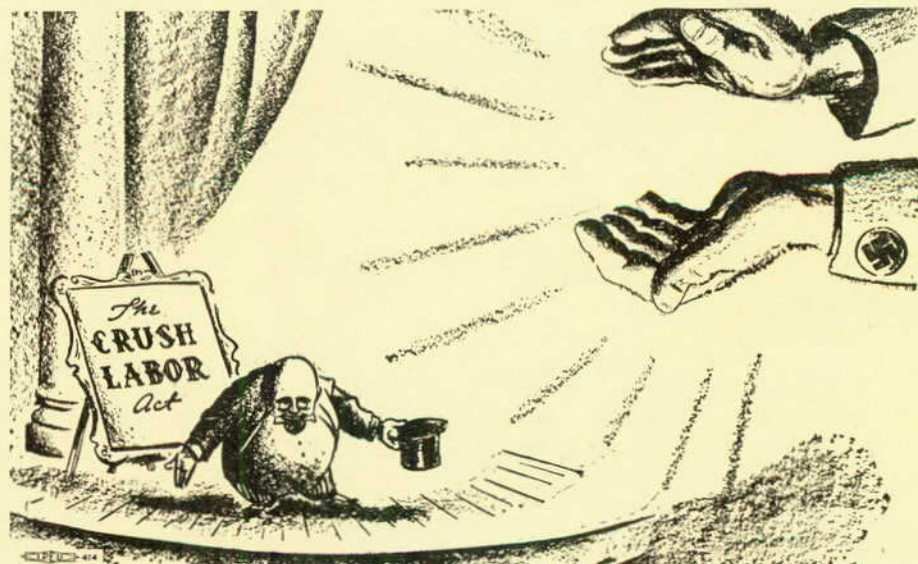
San Francisco News (San Francisco, Calif.)

F. A. Clarvoe, Editor.
Washington News (Washington, D. C.)
Editor (no name given).

Indianapolis Times (Indianapolis, Ind.)
Ralph Burkholder, Editor.

Knoxville News-Sentinel (Knoxville, Tenn.)

George Cormack, Editor.
Memphis Press-Scimitar (Memphis, Tenn.)

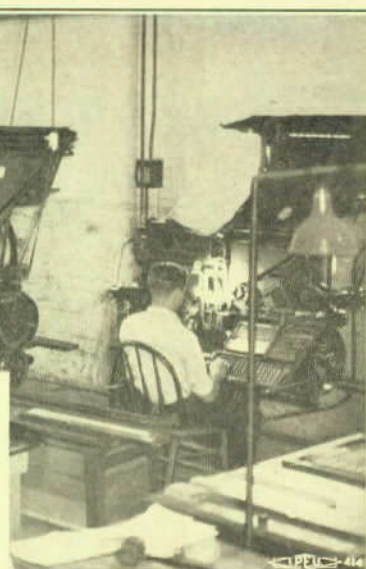


Courtesy of Seaman and Justice.

THE N.A.M. FINDS ITS AUDIENCE.



Battery of high-powered linotypes as potent as 75's



E. J. Wieman, Editor.
Memphis Commercial Appeal (Memphis, Tenn.)
 F. R. Ahlgren, Editor.
Birmingham Post (Birmingham, Ala.)
 James E. Mills, Editor.
Houston Press (Houston, Texas)
 A. C. Bartlett, Editor.
Fort Worth Press (Fort Worth, Texas)
 D. E. Weaver, Editor.
El Paso Herald-Post (El Paso, Texas)
 E. M. Pooley, Editor.
Albuquerque Tribune (Albuquerque, N. Mex.)
 E. H. Shaffer, Editor.
Covington Kentucky Post (Covington, Ky.) (Kentucky edition of the Cincinnati Post)
 Carl A. Saunders, Editor.
Denver Rocky Mountain News (Denver, Colo.)
 Jack Foster, Editor.
Evansville Press (Evansville, Ind.)
 Frank R. Ford, Editor.
 Board of Scripps-Howard chain:
 George B. Parker, Editor-in-Chief.
 Roy W. Howard, Chairman Executive Committee.
 W. W. Hawkins, Chairman of the Board.
 Address: 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

UNDER LIGHTHOUSE SYMBOL

In the darkest hours of labor's Gethsemane, following the first World War, when the open-shoppers began their drive to undermine labor unionism, there was always the Scripps press—always there was some paper in every region controlled by Scripps ready and willing to tell the truth and seek for fair play. The great chain of papers leveled the dirty lump. They spoke out forthrightly and they had great influence.

Now, unhappily, all that has been changed. In the present low state of American journalism there are no liberal papers to speak out and to demand fair play for labor. Now, unhappily, the Scripps-Howard press compares favorably with the old Hearst press, the Hearst press which sought to do the bidding of

big business and to express the views of the business class. The Scripps-Howard press was just as powerful and perhaps more so, because many readers still remember E. W. Scripps and still with nostalgic futility turn to the pages of Scripps-Howard newspapers, hoping to see the fair word and the accurate statement. The Scripps-Howard press now has the honor to publish such columnists as Westbrook Pegler. It has the honor of having published Hugh Johnson. Many of its old writers, hired in the old day, such as Lowell Mellett, Max Stern and Herbert Little, have been driven out by the cautious and obscuring policy of the press and have taken government jobs. The Scripps-Howard press has suffered a tragic fall, and with its fall has carried down to the lowest level the whole structure of American journalism.

LITTLE ROY JINGLES DOLLARS

What manner of man has taken the place of E. W. Scripps, the titan? He is little Roy Howard, who should know better because he, like Scripps, was born poor in the Middle West and started as a practical newspaper man. He was a reporter on the Indianapolis News and later the Indianapolis Star, and went to St. Louis to join the Post-Dispatch. Scripps picked him up for the Cincinnati Post and he rapidly forged to the front because he had ability of a certain type, and soon became the New York correspondent for the Scripps-McRae League, and became general manager and general chairman of the Publishers' Press Association. He was selected by Robert Scripps, E. W. Scripps' son, to be the technical head of the great Scripps chain in 1925. Roy Howard is now reputed to be worth \$10,000,000. Under his direction the Scripps-Howard press has steadily gone into the money-making class but has repeatedly deteriorated as newspapers telling the truth and passionately fighting for ideals.

MANY TIMES A CHAIRMAN

Howard stays in New York close to Wall Street and carries innumerable titles like any other business man:

Chairman of Executive Committee of Acme Newspictures, Inc.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Allied Newspapers, Inc.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Birmingham Post Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Citizen Publishing Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Daily News Co., Ltd.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Denver Publishing Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of El Paso Post Realty, Inc.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Evansville Press Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Fort Worth Press Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Herald-Post Publishing Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Houston Press Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Indianapolis Times Publishing Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Knoxville News-Sentinel Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Memphis Publishing Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Metropolitan Newspaper Feature Service, Inc.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of New Mexico State Tribune Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of N. E. A. Service, Inc.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Newspaper Enterprise Association.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Newspaper Information Service, Inc.
 Chairman of Executive Committee, President and Editor of New York World-Telegram Corp.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Ocean Press, Inc.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Post Publishing Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Pittsburgh Press Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of Press Publishing Co.
 Chairman of Executive Committee of San Diego Sun Publishing Co., Ltd.

(Continued on page 264)

New Conditions Give Chance for CONSTRUCTION STUDY

THIS article is based on findings made by Electrical Contractors Association of the City of Chicago, now engaged in a series of studies on the techniques of building construction.

The building construction industry, including electrical construction, is an industry subjected to the fluctuations of a changing economic system. It is a commonplace that construction feels the pull upward and downward of the periodic changes in business perhaps more sensitively than any other industry. Usually when business is good, it is very good, and when business is bad, it is rotten. Some wag said that doing business in the construction field is like doing business in a revolving door. Perhaps, since it is a feast-and-famine industry, subjected to the shifting winds of a not too stable economic system, accounts for the fact that the construction industry has never been subjected to the same rational treatment as other industries such as the mass production industries.

With industry going full blast, opportunity is given to iron out slow spots in building production

Now all this has changed under the impact of all-out production for war purposes. The construction industry has been going at full tilt for two or three years. This has offered a chance for studies of trends and slow spots in the production line of construction, and luckily for the industry the Electrical Contractors Association of the City of Chicago, through its engineering department, has made some worthwhile and pertinent studies. From time to time this JOURNAL hopes to report the results of some of these studies, on the grounds that union workers are as much interested in technique advances as is management. Through the courtesy of J. Walter Collins, the enterprising secretary of the Electrical Con-

tractors Association of the City of Chicago, this JOURNAL will be able to indicate the findings.

The chart on this page entitled "The Effect of Adequate Tools on Conduit Labor Costs" is almost explanatory. Engineer R. W. Ashley for the association compares two shops. The first shop was only partially equipped with standard and special tools. The second shop was fully equipped with standard and special tools.

EQUIPMENT FULLY USED

Fully equipped means not only having enough tools for the working force so that workers will not have to wait, but also it means a tool needed is passed from hand to hand by the means of proper spacing of the tools so that the smallest part of time will be consumed in using them. The results show that the second shop, fully equipped with adequate tools, based on man-hours per month for a job requiring a crew of 100 electricians, gained 35 per cent over the shop only partially equipped. It is apparent that this is a saving in cost and it is also a saving in time, which is all-essential in this period of war effort.

It is noteworthy that the Electrical Contractors Association of the City of Chicago is careful to state: "Tools must be in the hands of trained men if results are to be obtained."

THE EFFECT OF ADEQUATE TOOLS ON CONDUIT LABOR COSTS

Based on Man-Hours per Month for a Job Requiring a Crew of 100 Electricians Industrial—16,500 Man-Hours Per Month

NOTE: Tools must be in the hands of trained men if results are to be obtained.

KIND OF TOOLS	NO. IN USE	I-CONTRACTOR ONLY PARTIALLY EQUIPPED						II-CONTRACTOR FULLY EQUIPPED					
		PURCHASE PRICE		HRS. IN USE PER MO.		HRS. GAINED BY USE OF SPECIAL TOOLS	HRS. LOST DUE TO LACK OF TOOLS	NO. IN USE	PURCHASE PRICE THE LOT	HRS. IN USE PER MO.		HRS. GAINED BY USE OF SPECIAL TOOLS	
		EACH	THE LOT	AV. EA.	THE LOT					AV. EA.	THE LOT		
STANDARD TOOLS													
PIPE VISE 1/2 TO 2"	12	3.	36.	90	1080			10	30	50	500		
PIPE VISE 2 TO 3 1/2"	12	5.	60.	105	1260			10	50	75	750		
PIPE BENCH SMALL	12	9.	108.	90	1080			10	90	50	500		
PIPE BENCH LARGE	12	15.	180.	120	1440			10	150	90	900		
WORK BENCH WITH TWO MACH. VICES	1	40.	40.	140	140		20	2	80	110	220		
STOCKS 1/2, 3/4 & 1"	6	6.	36.	90	540			10	60	50	500		
STOCKS 1 1/4 TO 2"	5	12.	60.	100	500		50	8	96	40	320		
STOCKS 2" RATCHET	3	17.	51.	90	270		25	3	51	20	60		
STOCKS 2 1/2 TO 4"	2	50.	100.	25	50			2	100	10	20		
SPECIAL TOOLS													
POWER DRIVE-THREADER CUTTER	2	290.	580.	150	300	750	60	4	1160	150	600	1500	
CONDUIT BENDER-SMALL	2	145.	290.	145	290	440	60	4	580	110	440	660	
CONDUIT BENDER-LARGE	2	300.	600.	150	300	1200	60	3	900	130	390	1560	
UTILITY BENDER		180.						1	180	130	130	260	
POWER SAW SMALL	1	250.	250.	145	145	290	60	2	500	120	240	480	
POWER SAW LARGE		350.						1	350	140	140	700	
ELEC. DRILLS 1/4"	2	31.	62	80	160	320	80	4	124	30	120	240	
ELEC. DRILLS 1/2"	2	57.	114.	90	180	360	90	2	114	50	100	200	
DRILL PRESS SMALL	1	50.	50	135	135	270	40	2	100	90	180	360	
DRILL PRESS LARGE	1	120.	120.	145	145	435	45	2	240	115	230	690	
PUNCHES & DIES-WHITNEY	1	60.	60	145	145	290	45	3	180	105	315	630	
ELECTRIC HAMMER	1	100.	100	90	90	270	90	3	300	40	120	360	
AIR COMPRESSOR-PORTABLE		850.						1	850	80	80	480	
WAGON TRUCKS	2	35.	70.	125	250	375	50	4	140	90	360	490	
ROLLING SCAFFOLD		200.						4	800	160	640	1280	
ELEC. TOOL GRINDER-EL.	1	90.	90	120	120	120	60	4	360	60	240	240	
TOTALS			3,057.			5,120	835		7,585			10,130	



Fitzpatrick*

OUTGABBLING GOEBBELS

Labor bitterly resents the slanderous attack that is being made against its integrity, patriotism and willingness to speed war production. This attack, led by a reactionary clique in Congress, is abetted by a large part of the daily press. It isn't easy for union workers to get their own message to the public, a refutation of the lies and malicious innuendoes of papers determined to print anti-labor propaganda only. Yet union members and friends of labor have found some opportunities to state their case—in letters to editors, in the labor press, in labor pages and editorials of a few friendly papers, and even in college publications.

So many newspaper clippings were sent in by JOURNAL readers that it is impossible for us to reproduce them in full, but we will quote as fully as space permits. At least three of the writers who defend labor—a clergyman, a college student, and the editor of the *Evening Independent*—cannot be accused of partiality.

The *Lexington Leader* (Lexington, Ky.) is one of the daily newspapers which yapped maliciously at labor's heels with accusations unsupported by facts, urging its readers to sign a pledge to "refuse to vote for the re-election of any U. S. Senator" or Congressman who does not support anti-labor legislation. Union men did their best with the limited space they could secure in "Letters to the Editor." But they were cheered to discover an ally in a somewhat unexpected quarter—The Kentucky Kernel, University of Kentucky student paper, with this able editorial written by Bob Conway, a 19-year-old journalism student, which we quote in part:

THE CASE FOR LABOR

WE see by the papers—and the Lexington Leader downtown in particular—that the American press has at last selected a scapegoat on which to blame America's slow start in the war effort. It has, as you might well expect, singled out that traditional inhabitant of the journalistic dog house: labor.

In the past few weeks, with the cloak

PRESS Finds Public

No Gull for PROPAGANDA

College press takes fall out of anti-union daily. Labor fights back

of "national defense" hugged closely to them, the newspapers and certain anti-labor Congressmen (most of whom have opposed the 40-hour week all along and are just using the excuse of "defense strikes") to put through their long-standing plans) have renewed their offensive against the 40-hour week and "strikes in defense industries" which, they would have the readers believe, caused the fall of France and threaten America with the same thing.

The result of this nation-wide campaign, typified by the series of front-page editorials now appearing in the *Lexington Leader*, has been to create—intentionally or not—a serious misunderstanding of the role of labor, to obscure other and more dangerous policies, and generally to build up a false impression in the minds of the public.

The impression is this: that labor has been consistently blocking the progress of war production and that the 40-hour week in particular threatens disaster to the nation. We believe that a consideration of the facts, which unfortunately are misstated or misinterpreted in much of the writing on the subject, would lead readers to a considerably different conclusion. * * *

—Bob Conway.

ON MUZZLING THE OX

An editorial in the *Evening Independent* (St. Petersburg, Fla.) expressed the viewpoint of the alas! small, portion of the press which is unbiased. The writer, Lee Morris, first recounted various details in regard to corporation profits in defense work, as exposed by the House Naval Affairs Committee. He cited that the government had simply agreed to pay the price asked. The laborer, however, was not dealing with the government but with an employer who was far from willing to meet his demands without dickering. He then went on to say:

Let's look at still another fact: Strikes and excessive demands by labor have fallen off 90 per cent in the last year, according to official figures. Yet the public is demanding a crack-down on labor, while it neglects entirely the serious bottle-neck created by the demands of manufacturers.

Is this fair? Should labor be made the scapegoat? We doubt that labor can be convinced of that.

And if labor is made to feel that it is being unjustly treated, what will happen? Stop and think.

On American labor, quite as much as on American armed forces, rests the responsibility for winning or losing the war. Well, what would happen if our armed forces became convinced by enemy propaganda that they were being treated unfairly?

Those who spread propaganda against labor, who never stop to ask themselves whether labor has a side, who ignore the enormous improvement in the strike situation in the past year, who seek to place all the blame on labor and none of it on manufacturers—people who do this are acting in a way that could easily create an unhealthy attitude on the part of labor.

We feel, with Donald Nelson, that hasty action to curb labor will not be beneficial to production and might conceivably be harmful to it.

Another newspaper which participated in the anti-labor campaign, the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, received this vigorous dressing-down from a clergyman reader:

EXPRESSING THE PUBLIC MIND

* * * You cannot give allegiance to President Roosevelt in his foreign policy and betray him in his domestic policy; you are at least unconsciously playing Hitler's game of divide and conquer. Fight the President's social policy and you necessarily fight him in the whole war effort for both are inseparable and integrated. I hope and pray it will never be my misfortune to see again in your columns such disgraceful sniping at the social gains of the American working man who is so patriotically bearing the brunt of the war production effort. * * *

As loyal Americans let's take our stand with our commander-in-chief. Let's refuse to be stampeded into disloyalty toward Roosevelt by such inflammatory appeals to mob action and the abandonment of the principles of true representative government in favor of anarchy. Hitler and Hirohito would have paid a lot of money for what they have gotten free in this disruptive campaign. * * *

Sincerely yours in Christ,

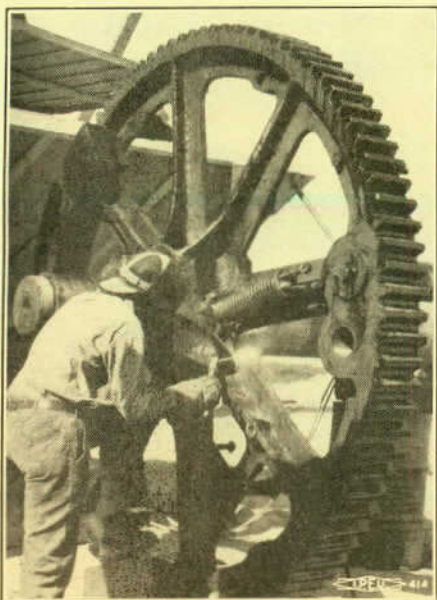
The Rev. J. A. Drolet.

LABOR DEFENDS ITSELF

Labor has tolerated these false accusations and endured unjust criticism; and is still completing jobs ahead of schedule and still carrying on. We are working and striving to maintain the principles and ideals of our Christian

(Continued on page 272)

*Illustrated by D. R. Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, as a contribution to the war effort.



The wheel, an ancient machine, takes on many aspects in a technological world.

"TELL our foes how many guns and shells we're making, boys. Be sure they all know just how strong (or weak) we are. Practices which bring you higher profits, boys, must be kept though democracy itself should die."

Such a creed should never be adopted by any thinking American. Yet it appears to fit the ethical code upon which business activities of many of our top-ranking industries have been molded.

This spring two Senate investigating committees began to uncover a festering network of world-wide industrial hook-ups, fraught with international intrigue, political dynamite and legally condoned espionage.

Monopolistic control of strategic war materials, limitation of production, prohibitive prices, discouragement of inventive experiment at home and the payment of unconscionable royalties to swell the coffers of hostile alien interests have been the weakening by-products of our years of shortsighted, selfish chase after the almighty American dollar.

WORLD'S MARKETS APPORTIONED

American and nazi interests have united to form giant international cartels for the pooling of their patents and technical information and the dividing of the world into mutually exclusive, non-competing markets. Acting upon their legal, if not their ethical, rights under our patent protection system, our industrial leaders have allowed themselves to become bound by contracts which divide their royalties, give our enemies valuable military information, prevent us from selling vital goods to our allies and thwart the adoption of advanced technical methods.

Take, for example, cemented tungsten carbide, that wonder-substance which provides incomparable cutting edges for machine tools. Scarcely anyone has failed to hear of the bottleneck in our rearmament program caused by our deplorable shortage of machine tools. Yet had existing equipment been supplied with tung-

Take a Bow, GE, You've Done a Job

Tungsten carbide,
all-important adjunct to machine tools, strikes a GE-made
bottleneck

sten carbide blades and drill points, there probably would never have been any shortage.

With a hardness second only to that of diamonds and a resistance against melting up to the incomprehensible heat of 2,800 degrees centigrade, tungsten carbide far outstrips the performance of the finest high-speed steel. On like machining operations it frequently lifts the production rate 500 per cent. There is almost nothing superior to it for shell tips.

KEY TO NAZI PRODUCTION

Hard, durable and resistant to terrific friction heats, cemented tungsten carbide is believed to be one of the greatest secrets in the mystery of Germany's building a great arsenal for aggression, in the six short years following Hitler's rise to power. By 1938 Germany was using 20 times as much of it as we.

Since tungsten cannot be melted or cast, the manufacturing of it involves packing pulverized tungsten and lamp-black into shape under tremendous pressure, then "sintering" or hardening it by subjecting it to high temperatures.

The process under which it is now produced was developed in Germany in 1915 and the patent acquired a year later by Krupp Company, head of Europe's great steel and armament trust.

However, since the early 1900's, Thomas A. Edison had been pressing and sintering powdered tungsten at the General Electric laboratories to develop the best filaments for his incandescent lamps. General Electric was the first firm in this country to recognize the full potentialities of tungsten carbide.

In 1928 Krupp and GE, together with GE's newly-formed subsidiary, the Carboloy Company, Incorporated, organized a cartel, agreeing to pool all present and future patents and technical information concerning cemented tungsten carbide. Krupp licensed GE, through Carboloy, to manufacture and sell under the Krupp patents. *It is the royalty payments on the use of these patents which have provided Germany with a direct gauge for measuring our output of shells, guns, tanks and other heavy armaments.*

In exchange for an opportunity to develop a monopoly at home, GE agreed not to compete with Krupp on the product outside of the United States. Krupp thus became sole source of the material for

Great Britain, Latin America and other industrial countries.

In the following eight years the cartel succeeded in running the price of tungsten carbide from the admittedly high level of about \$50 a pound up to \$453 a pound (one and one-half times the value of gold)! All potential American contenders were forced from the field. Since 1939, when blockade of Germany interfered with operations of the cartel, the price has been back at \$48 in this country.

NAZI FINGERS IN U. S. INDUSTRY

In 1936 Krupp and GE formed a new agreement. Carboloy was permitted to license American firms to use the tungsten carbide patents, provided they agreed (1) to pay the heavy royalties, (2) to sell their products at the price maintained by the cartel and (3) to license back to Carboloy any new developments in the process they might happen to make. *However, at the insistence of the nazi government Krupp was given the final determination as to who should and should not be so licensed in this country.* From 1936 to 1940 exactly three American firms received licenses.

As late as December, 1939, after the invasion of England, General Electric and Krupp are known to have been planning an extension of their cartel agreements until 1950, although every effort was being made to keep the name of Krupp out of correspondence in the GE files.

But even after Pearl Harbor, GE was still paying royalties and sticking to its international agreement.

Recently GE has widely advertised a claim that there never has been a shortage of cemented tungsten carbide or "Carboloy" in this country. The fact of the matter is that there has been no shortage because the producers deliberately destroyed the market by restricting output and maintaining prohibitive prices in the midst of a severe depression period.

In 1940 GE's monopoly was broken when a federal court declared the six basic patents of the process be invalid and opened them to general use, but Carboloy remains the chief producer. Though production has multiplied many-fold since then to meet our war needs, there remain many years of damage to be undone.

The Carboloy arrangement is but one of thousands of similar German-American cartel agreements. Patent pooling contracts, usually with Krupp or with the great German chemical and dye trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie, cover synthetic rubber, optical instruments, magnesium, aluminum, synthetic quinine, drugs, artificial fuels, foods and fabrics and many other vital products.

Planning GENERATING Capacity for WAR

By LELAND OLDS, Chairman Federal Power Commission

TERMINING power planning "the reconciliation of all other war planning" because power "is used by all the war industries and all the soldiers and all the people," Chairman Leland Olds of the Federal Power Commission told the annual meeting of the Midwest Power Conference recently that "if the tragic story of 'too little and too late' is repeated in the power field, the net result would be a delay in the production of vital war equipment, with an attendant loss of life and—quite possibly—of the war itself."

"This country," Chairman Olds continued, "is fortunate because it is strong in electric power—it is the strongest nation in the world measured in electric power. It is fortunate that when the news of Pearl Harbor was flashed plans were already well along to assure adequate power supply for an overwhelming defense program. But that does not mean that the power problems of our war effort are solved, or that a self-satisfied, *laissez-faire* attitude toward further power planning can be tolerated."

Stressing that planning war-time power needs cannot wait until specific demands for power develop, Chairman Olds pointed out that the industrial picture may change in ways not now predictable, such as occurred in the loss of a source of rubber due to Japanese action in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

CREATING POWER TAKES TIME

"It is not possible," he said, "to put into operation electric generating capacity with anything like the speed with which a need for power may arise. The time required to manufacture and install generating equipment under present conditions precludes any hope of securing more generating capacity in 1942 and 1943 than is now actually on order and it is even doubtful if this capacity will be available as scheduled. Yet, under war conditions, large industrial programs take form rapidly, progressing from the discussion to the operating stage within a matter of months. Furthermore, those planning the industrial program can estimate within narrow limits and can make necessary adjustments in time to avoid serious consequences. On the other hand, the results of low estimates for electric power requirements cannot now be corrected in less than two and one-half to three years."

Chairman Olds told the conference that the commission's long-range plan for power expansion presented to the President in July, 1941, which called for additional orders to bring generating capacity scheduled for installation in 1943 up

Hydro capacity regarded as associated to overall effort. 150 billion kilowatt hours required annually

to about 3,500,000 kilowatts and would assure continuation of new installations at the same rate through 1944, 1945, and 1946, was based on the assumption (1) that by 1943 defense expenditures should be running at an annual rate of \$36,000,000,000; (2) that approximately half of this program would represent displacement of normal civilian supply; (3) that, even using manufacturing capacity to the limit, the total loads in 1943 and 1944 could be carried only by cutting heavily into reserves and by considerable civilian curtailment in certain areas; and (4) that if the war should continue into 1945 and 1946 provision would unquestionably have to be made for still further expansion of the defense effort.

WAR DOUBLES POWER NEEDS

"Now," he added, "we are at war. Pearl Harbor with all that it signifies, has brought the country face to face with that further expansion of the war production program. We cannot afford to wait until 1945 or 1946 for a program involving war expenditures at the rate of from \$50,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000,000 a year. We face annual energy requirements of about 150,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours for the war program, including direct and indirect war production as well as war service needs."

"For purposes of comparison we may recall that for the year 1939, before the defense program had gotten under way, the production of electric energy for public use was only 130,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. Assuming that war production will displace about half of the industrial production in that year for civilian purposes, there still remains the problem of assuring that by the time when the war program is in full swing it can command about 125,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours over and above those produced in 1939."

ADDITIONAL HYDRO POWER ESSENTIAL

Stating that arguments to the effect that additional hydroelectric power developments cannot be completed in time to be of service, that they require materials and man power otherwise needed for the war program, and that additional steam capacity could be provided more



LELAND OLDS

expeditiously or more economically to be "either attacks on the whole theory of defense power planning or a revival of the time-honored controversy between steam and hydroelectric power," Chairman Olds termed the development of additional hydroelectric power "an essential part of any adequate plan for war power supply."

Briefly reviewing the advantages which would result from the construction of the proposed St. Lawrence power project, projects on the Upper Ohio tributaries in Pennsylvania, the Clark Hill project in Georgia, and the grouped projects on the Arkansas and White Rivers in Arkansas, Mr. Olds said that "in general, all of these hydro projects as proposed can be constructed in a time comparable with that required, under present labor and priority conditions, for the installation of equivalent steam capacity."

Chairman Olds also stated that "it is certain that multiplication of steam generating capacity, as the war effort progresses, will face increasing problems of fuel supply. This will be due not only to increasing demand for the various fuels but probably even more to increasing pressure on the country's transportation systems. If, unfortunately, the war should prove long, the more water power that can be brought into the program, the less danger there will be of serious interference with power production due to fuel shortage. It is already apparent that transportation of fuels, both coal and oil, next winter will be a serious problem in some important areas."

"Power planning for war or peace," Mr. Olds said, "goes far beyond the limitations embodied in existing power and industrial facilities. It is fundamentally based on the development of regional resources to a sufficient extent to support a given war effort and the essential civilian participation. It envisages the possible construction of aluminum, magnesium,

(Continued on page 264)

THE electrical trade is hazardous. When a serious accident is averted, when a life is saved, when death is cheated, it is a time for rejoicing. Recently a line foreman saved the life of one of his men. This accident occurred in the Portland, Oreg., area, in the precincts of the Portland General Electric Company. The company and his fellow workers gave a testimonial dinner to the hero, and a gift.

Here is the formal report of the accident by T. W. Lowry, Safety Inspector.

"On Wednesday, January 28, 1942, an accident occurred which could have resulted most seriously for us. The following is intended to be a description of the accident, the conditions surrounding it, and the action taken by one of our employees to temper the seriousness of the unexpected occurrence:

STORM-SLASHED LINES

"Chris. Hagey, lineman, and W. J. Knight, line foreman, both of the Portland line department, were working in the Gresham area on the Cochran Road 10 poles east of Kane Road. Their immediate job was that of repairing lines damaged by the recent sleet storm. Hagey was on the pole pulling slack in No. 6 W. P. service drops when he was pulled off balance and contacted a 7,200 volt transformer cut-out with the right upper portion of his forehead. This allowed the current to pass from the cut-out to his forehead, through his body and out his right second finger to the 220 volt service drop which he was holding in his right hand.

"Mr. Knight, hearing the noise, looked up in time to see Hagey slump and fall to a hanging position in his belt. Immediately comprehending what had taken place, Knight went into action. Inasmuch as he was working on the ground and did not have his climbing spurs on, he se-

LINEMAN *Given Award* for **SAVING LIFE**

Brother
W. J. Knight commended for
bravery. Hazards of trade
again revealed

cured a ladder from the truck, placed it against the pole which was stepped, and climbed to Hagey's assistance. This action Knight estimated to have consumed about a minute and a half's time. He found Hagey to be unconscious and not breathing. Knight immediately began the application of pole-top artificial respiration, in which practice nearly all of our linemen have received some instruction during the past year.

LIFE STIRS

"After an estimated three minutes of this, Knight began to notice some muscular reaction in Hagey and shortly thereafter Hagey began to violently throw his arms and legs about. Knight had some little trouble restraining him and keeping him from again contacting the 7,200 volt equipment. After a few seconds of this he quieted down. Knight, after assuring himself that Hagey had resumed breathing and that help was unavailable, tied Hagey to a hand-line and lowered him to the ground. Knight then loaded Hagey into the truck and transported him to Dr. Hughes' office in Gresham.

"Mr. Hagey is expected back on the job on Monday, February 2, 1942, thanks to Knight's speedy application of first aid.

"I am of the opinion that it would here be well to point out that we have enjoyed more than 30 years of Mr. Hagey's services as a lineman or a line foreman doing some of the most hazardous jobs in the business, without an accident, and had Mr. Knight been less resourceful, Mr. Hagey's services might well have been terminated on January 28, 1942."

Both the men involved are veterans in union membership. W. J. Knight, who made the rescue, joined the Brotherhood in January, 1908. Chris. Hagey became a member September 4, 1917. The safety inspector who signed the report, T. W. Lowry, also is an I. B. E. W. member, having joined July 24, 1936, at the age of 25. All are members of L. U. No. 125 of Portland, Oreg.

Men Wanted

The big sweep for manpower is on. In the coming months every available man possessing any skill will be discovered and put to work in the total war effort.

Out on the Pacific Coast, which is an embattled war zone as well as a great productive center, the call for electrical workers has been made by Vice President J. Scott Milne. He has contacted every local union in the United States, asking for full cooperation and for men to work on big industrial jobs, construction jobs, ship building yards and other enterprises.

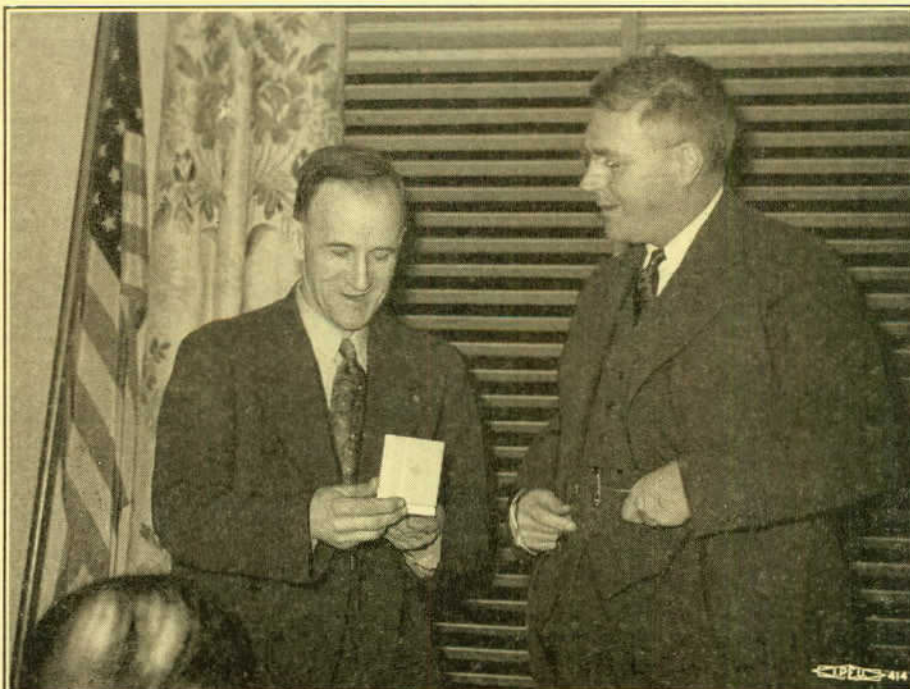
Mr. Milne believes that the local unions not so immediately affected by the war effort can be of great assistance to their nation and to their union by seeking out skilled men in their vicinities and inducing them to go to the Coast: "If there are mechanics in your area who do not belong to the local, it might be materially helpful to our Brotherhood and the government if these men could be reached in order to fill the potential needs on this Coast."

The pay is good, the hours not excessive and the need is running from 500 to 1,000 journeymen a month. The following communication was sent to local unions by Vice President Milne:

"Greetings:

"Due to the enormous war expansion program on the West Coast, the local unions in this district have practically depleted the available mechanics.

"Several of the major war industries have made commitments to our local unions such that it now appears we will



W. J. Knight being presented with a watch by James H. Polhemus, general manager of Portland General Electric Company.

(Continued on page 272)

WAR is a tremendous technical stimulant. First, because to win we must have machines of war better than the enemy's. Second, because we must have them in a hurry. Third, because lack of materials formerly imported forces the development of home-grown substitutes.

Out of dire necessity comes a kaleidoscopic industrial readjustment. Costs of development of substitute materials, formerly "too high," are not too high when the natural material—such as rubber—cannot be obtained. Patent monopolies, which have kept inventions and processes off the market, now are being broken down by the United States government.

Every shortage stimulates inventive minds.

Some of the materials running short, which are so vitally necessary that substitutes WILL be found, are:

Rubber	Silk	Tin
Cork	Drugs	Sugar
Aluminum and other metals.		

PATENT CONTROL BROKEN

Consent decrees against the Standard Oil Company and subsidiaries revealed the shocking fact that this huge corporation was withholding use of its patents for making synthetic rubber, due to agreements with a far-reaching German trust. Through action of courts and of the Senate Patents Committee the government is striking at similar agreements between corporations in Nazi Germany and this country by which industrial processes of great military value have been vested in Hitler's hands. President Roosevelt has ordered seizure of all patents controlled directly or indirectly by nations at war with the United States. Senators O'Mahoney, Bone and La Follette have introduced legislation permitting the government to take over any patent for the duration of the war. Among corporations under fire for obstructing progress have been General Electric, Dow Chemical Company, Aluminum Company, American Magnesium Corporation, Magnesium Development Corporation, and the General Aniline and Film Corporation, most of which have been forced to agree to free licensing of patents.

In the meantime American inventiveness spurred dynamically forward.

This advertisement appeared in a New York financial paper:

"To Bring Down Every Jap Plane

"within 50 miles in 20 minutes, without losing a man.

"An engineer, nationally known in a big production industry, who was chief engineer of a plant that built 30 aircraft engines a day during World War I, is looking for a partner to develop a new weapon that promises to do this. Other engineers, including some even better known, agree that the idea is reasonable.

"The development program will take \$1,000,000 and 10 months. No profit asked or promised on this first step, but it should produce a weapon to win the war. . . ."

SUBSTITUTIONS FOUND

North American Aviation predicted a saving of 50 per cent or more of aluminum

Merrily TECHNOLOGY

Takes Its Way

Genius
of America asserting itself
in face of shortages and
war

alloy now used in fighter planes and bombers by the substitution of plywood and low-carbon, low-alloy steel. The new light steel is the result of more than a year of research, and can be manufactured inexpensively with existing steel production facilities.

The Glenn L. Martin Company is increasing the use of plastics in its bombers. More than 400 parts formerly made of metal, have been successfully replaced in plastics. The company believes that this development, based on its own research and structural tests by itself and others, will result in cheaper, better aircraft, more quickly produced.

Henry Ford announced the development of a tire using only 1/16 as much rubber hitherto necessary. The following day the Goodyear Company announced it had test cars running on the road using tires made without rubber.

But corporations don't have a monopoly on ideas. A New Jersey man, Claude Habberstadt, rolled down the highway at 75 miles an hour on a set of wooden tires he had made himself, the wood chemically treated to make it more flexible. Mr. Habberstadt, once an explorer with Roy Chapman Andrews, now a building contractor, thinks his tires should give

12,000 to 15,000 miles at a moderate pace. He's applied for a patent.

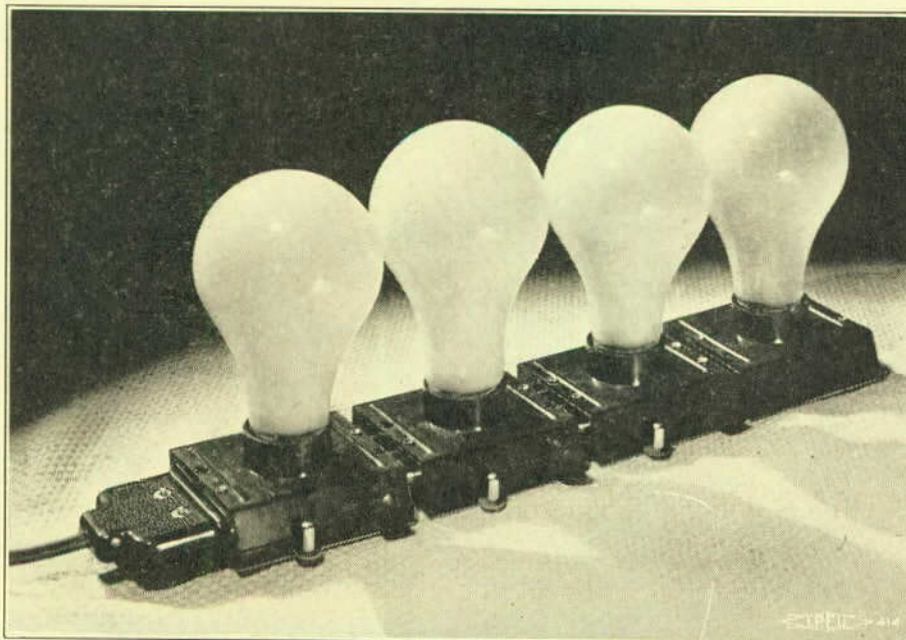
A war-stimulated idea which will increase the superiority of American troops comes from a member of our Local No. B-3, Jacobus (Jack) Andriese, an enthusiastic "ham" radio operator. He has invented a 16-pound two-way portable radio, a self-powered transeptor, not much larger than a shoebox, which can be manufactured in mass production for \$30 or less. It is now being tested by the Army's interceptor command by direction of the War Department.

Research by metallurgists of the U. S. Bureau of Mines is paying dividends. They have developed a process for producing a new "sponge chromium" to utilize a large amount of America's off-grade chromium ore. New and important alloys are envisioned. A new magnesium process also is their development.

Among critical materials cut off by war in the Pacific, tin ranks in importance with rubber. But plastics made from petroleum may solve the tin can shortage, according to chemists in the laboratories of the Shell Oil Co's chemical subsidiary. A new plastic which may do the trick is "in the experimental stage." It will withstand heat of over 500 degrees; also promises widespread use as a plastic finish on metal articles from stoves to ships.

Another problem the oil chemists are enthusiastically attacking is aviation gasoline. They are delving into the intricate

(Continued on page 259)



BEHIND THE WAVE OF TECHNOLOGICAL FUTURE SURGES ELECTRICITY
AND ITS POWER

Technical Society Supplies TEXTS for MECHANICS

THE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is engaged in an intensive apprenticeship training program. Other unions are also pressing this form of workers' education. Such training is predicated upon the idea that workers learn by doing. The division of training allows approximately 80 per cent on the job and 20 per cent in classes. Journeymen also continue their studies either at home or in societies founded for the purpose. Good text-books are always in demand. Books on safety and related problems of the job are also sought by our members.

PRACTICAL GUIDES

Text-books in the field of electricity vary widely. Many of them are written by engineers; they are of course correct and accurate but very often verbose and highly technical. The products of the American Technical Society are based on the full knowledge of the student's needs. They are written by practical teachers who come in contact daily with the student's mind and they are fully aware of the student's needs. Many of the text-books of the American Technical Society, a non-profit organization, are being used by the Army and Navy in their camp schools.

The American Technical Society was

American Technical Society feels growing interest in trades books during present war effort

organized in Boston, Mass., in 1898 by men from Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the purpose of publishing cyclopedias, text-books and lesson texts on mechanical, engineering and vocational subjects. The society moved to Chicago in 1902 and has been located in its present quarters at 850 East 58th Street since 1907. Upon the retirement of the founder and president, the society was chartered as an Illinois corporation not-for-profit in June, 1940, taking over and continuing the activities of the society under substantially the same management: Mr. R. T. Miller, Jr., president emeritus; Mr. Arnold R. Baar, president; Mr. James McKinney, educational director; Mr. J. Edwin Pasek, vice president; Mr. M. W. Russell, treasurer; Mr. Winslow G. Smith, secretary.

EDUCATION FOR SKILL

The society has continued active in the publishing business since 1898. Its publications cover such subjects as: electrical

engineering; diesel engineering; machine shop work and machine shop operations; auto engineering; air conditioning; aviation; building, construction and estimating; drafting; as well as publications covering the various fields of national defense training.

The society distributes many of its books and encyclopedias through regular book sellers, and large quantities are disposed of through trade agencies established in this country and in all of the British possessions. The society also sells lessons and text-books to a number of vocational and trade schools, as well as to other schools, and its reference encyclopedias can be found in most libraries throughout the United States. Its publications are favorably reviewed by the subscription books division of the American Library Association.

GEARED TO MILITARY SERVICE

Within the past three years a major portion of the society's publications has been sold to vocational and trade schools, industrial companies conducting apprentice schools or employee training, and in various military training units conducted by the Navy, Army, Coast Guard, Maritime Service, etc.

All composition, press work and binding are performed under contract with various concerns at other locations.

Notice

Financial secretaries of local unions can cut down correspondence, and greatly facilitate business of the organization, if they will enter on traveling cards, issued to traveling members, last military assessments paid. As is known, there are four military assessments a year. The entry should show amount paid and date payment was made to local union which issues traveling card.

G. M. BUGNIAZET,
International
Secretary



THESE ENGINEERS STUDYING INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS FIRSTHAND STILL LIKE GOOD TEXTBOOKS

WASHINGTON, our nation's capital, has been called "the city of beautiful buildings." We Americans, in our national pride, have always believed it to be the most beautiful city in the world and now as it remains yet untouched in a war-torn world, our belief has become a reality to all peoples. And in the heart of this "city of beautiful buildings" has recently been erected, an altogether new and different piece of architecture, one destined to have place among the most beautiful, for its originality, its classic simplicity and its perfection of design. This is the new National Catholic Welfare Conference at 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.

This building, which houses a great social agency, has been constructed as a monument to Christ the Light of the World and was built with funds raised for that purpose. The structure itself may be described as a 65 by 90 foot white stone facade of monumental proportions in dignified, classic design. It is entirely devoid of windows on the front and a niche 20 feet wide and 90 feet high, rising the full height of the facade, open at the top and fluted the full length, commands center place in the building. The climax of the whole structure will be a 15 foot figure of the Christus in green bronze, standing in this semi-circular niche. The building is now complete except for the figure and the terracing and landscaping which have been planned to accentuate the dignity of the statuary and to add to the general beauty of the whole.

SCULPTORS COMPETE

At present a contest is being conducted in order to find the most appropriate figure of the Saviour to take its place in the great stone niche. Seventy-six leading American sculptors have been invited to participate in the competition on the basis of photographs of their work. First prize will be \$1,500 and a \$6,000 contract for the execution of the finished full-sized model from which the final bronze figure can be cast. Second prize is \$500 and there will be five third prizes of \$200 each.

Erection of this monument to Christ in the nation's capital is the outcome of a campaign inaugurated in October, 1936, by *Our Sunday Visitor*, a Catholic weekly newspaper, of which the Most Reverend John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne, is editor. As it was not possible to secure an appropriate site for the proposed monument, it was decided that the new headquarters building of the National Catholic Welfare Conference should be built so as to serve both a monumental and a functional purpose, with neither impaired by the co-existence of the other. Consequently the old headquarters building which had been the home of the N. C. W. C. for 21 years, and previous to that had been a Catholic boarding school for girls and a convent for the Holy Cross Sisters who taught them, was torn down and construction on the new headquarters begun.

The architect for this building was Dr. Frederick V. Murphy of Washington,

CHURCH AGENCY *Brings* *Modern Building to Capital*

National Catholic Welfare Council, well-known to labor, readies beautiful new structure, union-built

D. C., head of the School of Architecture of the Catholic University of America.

It will interest our membership to know that an elaborate job of electric lighting was installed at the N. C. W. C. The lighting is indirect throughout and has been planned not only to emphasize the beauty of the interior but to contribute in no small way to the comfort and efficiency of the employees.

The lighting installation was an all-union job as was every other phase in the erection of this building.

DUAL FUNCTION

A remarkable point that may be made about this architectural masterpiece is that an observer viewing the exterior, sees a great monument and then upon entering one of the inconspicuous entrances at the front, immediately finds himself in a modern office building.

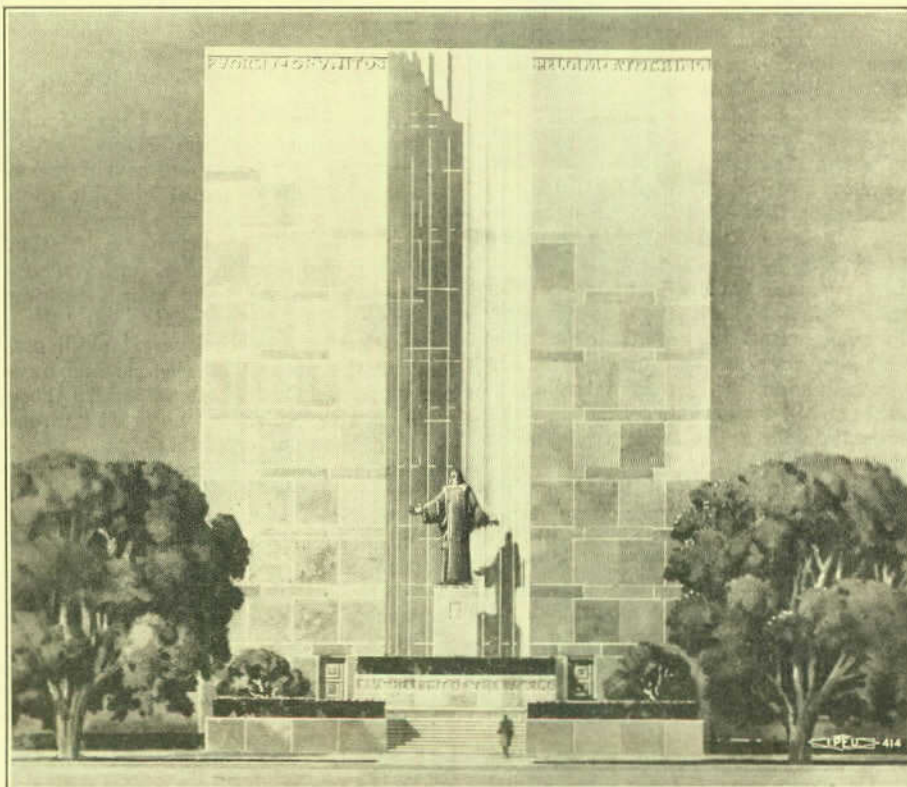
The National Catholic Welfare Conference was organized in September, 1919. It developed from the National Catholic

War Council, an organization founded to coordinate the efforts of Catholics in World War work. The National Catholic Welfare Conference is a common agency acting under Catholic Bishops and Archbishops of the United States and has for its incorporated purposes "unifying, coordinating and organizing the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant and other activities." To carry on the various phases of the work, a number of departments and bureaus have been set up. Under the executive department the following bureaus are maintained: *Immigration*, which, as its name indicates, serves to render aid of all kinds to immigrants; *National Center of the Fraternity of Christian Doctrine*, *Information*, *Publications*, *Business and Auditing* and *Catholic Action*, monthly publication of the N. C. W. C.

INTERESTS WIDESPREAD

The following are functioning departments: *Youth*, carrying on a complete youth program; *Education*, with divisions of statistics and information, teachers' registration and a library; *Press*, which serves the Catholic press in the United States and abroad with regular news

(Continued on page 263)



MODERNISTIC NOTE STRUCK IN NEW STRUCTURE OF CATHOLIC SOCIAL AGENCY

Vexed WELDER Question Gives Way to Good Sense

John P. Frey, president, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., has sent the following statement to all affiliated international unions:

TO the Presidents of the Affiliated International Unions, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L. Dear Sirs and Brothers:

As you were advised in a communication under date of March 6, to the presidents of all affiliated international unions having welder members, the department's executive council, by a unanimous vote, recommended that

"So far as the manufacturing and shipbuilding industries were concerned, special consideration should be given to the workman whose skill was confined to the welding process.

"It was the opinion of the executive council that welders who change their membership after having been in good standing for six months, from one of the affiliated international unions to that of another, should be accepted into membership upon presentation of their paid-up membership, and be obligated without further cost than the payment of three months dues in advance."

NINE TRADES PARTICIPATE

The international unions having welder members represented on the executive council were the Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Machinists, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, and Sheet Metal Workers, these international unions representing the majority of those having welder members. The Electrical Workers, Operating Engineers, Molders, and Structural Iron Workers, have since officially approved of the executive council's recommendations. It now remains to place this policy into effect.

International unions having welder members are requested to notify their field representatives and their business agents, so that all will understand the approved policy which is intended to remove one of the serious criticisms welders have made against our trade union movement.

As a matter of detail the executive council considered two types of welders—the craftsman who, in addition to his other craft skill, had learned to weld; and the single-purpose worker, the welder who had not acquired other craft skill, this latter being the group who have made so much trouble during the last year.

The executive council was of the opinion that where a single-purpose welder had been a continuous member of his international union for a period of not less than six months, and could present

Metal Trades Department of A. F. of L. through its president issued statement concluding controversy

satisfactory evidence that he was paid up to date as a member of his international union, could properly become a member of another international union under whose jurisdiction he was working, upon the payment of three months dues in advance.

As the welders' question is still a source of danger to stable union conditions in more than one locality, the department within a week's time, unless international unions advise to the contrary, will forward a copy of this communication to all Metal Trades Councils having shipyards under their jurisdiction, and to other Metal Trades Councils in the manufacturing industries having welders under their jurisdiction.

Cordially and fraternally yours,

JOHN P. FREY,

President,

Metal Trades Department.

RECOMMENDATION RATIFIED

Unanimous Recommendation Relative to Welders Adopted by the Executive Council of the Metal Trades Department Thursday, March 5, 1942.

At its session Thursday, March 5, the executive council of the Metal Trades Department gave lengthy consideration to the problem of metal welding as a process in connection with industry. It was evident that there was a classification in the welding process which must be recognized. There were the metal working craftsmen who, in connection with their apprenticeship and their craft skill, had learned the process of electric and oxy-acetylene welding. There were also those welders who had served no craft apprenticeship, the number of this type of welders having greatly increased as a result of production for national defense.

It was the measured opinion of the executive council that no action or recommendation was advisable covering craftsmen who had, as part of their training, learned to weld.

Because of the pressing problem for national defense, it was the unanimous conclusion of the executive council that, so far as the manufacturing and shipbuilding industries were concerned, special consideration should be given to the workman whose skill was confined to the welding process.



JOHN P. FREY

It was the opinion of the executive council that welders who change their membership after having been in good standing for six months, from one of the affiliated international unions to that of another, should be accepted into membership upon presentation of their paid up membership, and be obligated without further cost than the payment of three months dues in advance.

CAUSES OF FRICTION

Metal Trades Department

Mr. Ed J. Brown, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The executive council of the Metal Trades Department, at its session of Thursday, March 5, gave lengthy and full consideration to the problems presented by the employment of large numbers of welders in the manufacturing and shipbuilding industries who were single process workmen. Among this type of welders were those who had worked in various branches of the metal industries while the majority were those who, after a 45 or 60-day experience in the welding schools, began work in shipyards as welders.

The welders' strike, late in 1941, which began in the shipyards on the Pacific Coast, had extended to other parts of the country, and involved building and construction trades work as well as work in the manufacturing industries. The more recent welders' strike in Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., had involved shipyards only, though a few uptown and contract shops were also affected.

In connection with the rebel welders' activities, there have been hearings before the Truman Committee in the United

(Continued on page 266)

LABOR LAWYER *Describes*

Foes of "CLOSED" SHOP

By DAVID I. ASHE

David I. Ashe is a member of the firm Ashe and Rifkin, New York City.

THE war raises an old problem for the unions—that of the "closed" shop. It was the only issue upon which the President's industry-labor conference held immediately after "Pearl Harbor" could not agree.

The public is completely confused by the misrepresentation given it. Industry, the press and radio, have poured out the old lies in the usual way. Labor's side is not heard and many Americans are led to believe the union shop is an imposition and should be forbidden by law. Clearly the effort is made to utilize the war crisis to prevent the union shop, although it has no relation to war production.

Vicious is the claim that the "closed" shop is an exercise of dictatorial power. Therefore, it is contrary to the very principles for which we are now engaged in war." With this goes the claim that "The Wagner Act forces workmen into unions, thus imposing dictatorial rules over such workers." What deception! All that the Wagner Act does is to establish the democratic principle of majority rule in industrial relations. Our industrialists find this offensive. They say the law forces upon an unwilling minority of workers in any group an agent (a union) whom they do not desire.

BLOODY BATTLE OVER SAME ISSUE

But the position of non-union workers under the law is no different from that of any other minority group in a democratic society. In any election, the supporters of a defeated candidate are forced to accept as their representative a person whom they did not desire.

In business corporations, minority stockholders must accept as their agents the officers and directors elected by majority vote. The same is true in church and fraternal organizations.

We once had a bloody internal war over this same issue. The South did not want President Lincoln. It decided to leave the Union. The North fought the South to keep it in the Union. And the South was forced to remain in the Union. Where is the difference between a union of the states for the protection of all—and a union of workers, opposed by a minority in a plant?

NO BAR AGAINST RACKETEERING

To say that some unions are not run democratically only beclouds the issue. We hold no brief for any would-be union dic-

A review of highly controversial public question in terms of sound fact and precept

tator. But such unions have no monopoly of machine control. It exists in corporations, fraternal organizations, clubs and in local, state and federal governments. And racketeering with scandals existed in many fields long before the union shop. Obviously the "open" shop is no bar against racketeering.

However, the much-maligned Wagner Act gives the workers, by majority vote, the right to say whether they shall be represented by a particular labor union.

Despite what highly paid columnists and editorial writers may say, labor unions do not demand the union shop just to increase their treasuries by fees and dues. The union worker knows he must have the union shop to protect himself.

WHY OTHERS STOP PAYING

He believes—and rightly so—that others should not be allowed to share the benefits of union effort without sharing the responsibility. Since all benefit, he believes, by the unions' effort in increasing wages and terms of employment, all should help defray the expenses. But that is not all.

The union man knows that the very presence of some who share benefits without paying for them induces others to stop paying. And soon there is a weak union—or no union at all. The union man has seen wages and working conditions whittled away by competition of non-union workers.

The union worker has seen how courage and intelligent action are penalized for the temporary benefit of the cowardly or ignorant and for the advantage of management. He has seen how the union was made useless or destroyed by employer or foreman discrimination in hiring or firing, by promotions and in many other ways.

Experience has shown there can be no true collective bargaining without the union shop. No plant, not even an entire industry, can long exist half union and half non-union, no more than America could exist half slave and half free, as Lincoln so well said.

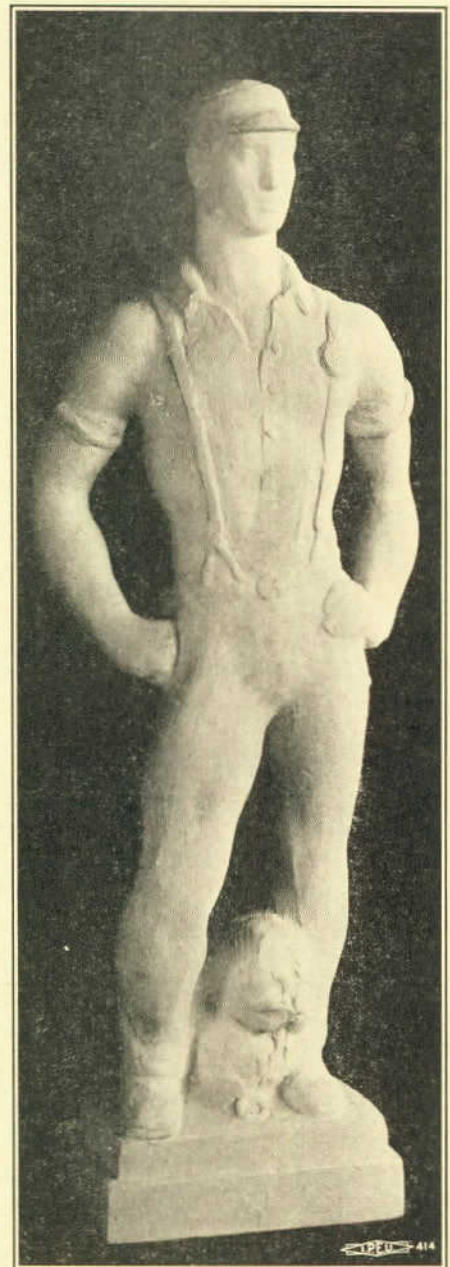
HISTORY BEHIND UNION SHOP

These economic facts were recognized many years before the New Deal and the

Wagner Act. The demand for the union shop has over 60 years of history behind it. And behind this was the experience reaching back to the Guild System of the Middle Ages. Even the conservative Chief Justice Taft, over two decades ago, speaking for the United States Supreme Court in a judicial decision said:

"Labor unions . . . were organized out of the necessities of the situation. A single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer. . . . If the employer refused to pay him the wages that he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave the employ and to resist arbitrary and unfair treatment. Union was essential to give laborers an opportunity to deal on equality with their employer. . . . The strike became a lawful instrument in a lawful economic struggle

(Continued on page 265)

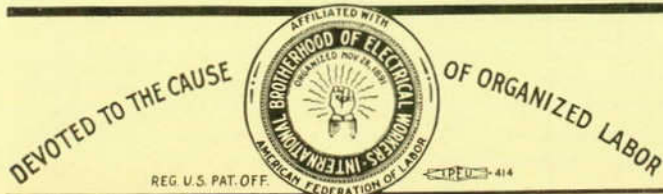


Courtesy Treasury Dept.

SYMBOLIC FIGURE OF WORKER
"Philippine Postman" by Louis Slobodkin

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLI

Washington, D. C., May, 1942

No. 5

America Comes Through There are indications that bad news has reached Rome, Berlin and Tokyo.

Despite fifth column movements, class wars, sabotage and red tape, the United States has reached a pitch of production almost miraculous to conceive. In two short years this country's great production facilities have been changed over from peacetime to wartime products, and this over-all plant is now producing more in some directions than the Axis countries combined.

This is the way of our democracy. Our citizens can growl, discuss, protest, even grow angry, fight among themselves, but somehow the fine habits of going to work in a systematic way and doing a job prevails over all obstructions, and the job is done. America comes through. America goes forward. And gathering pride in accomplishment, morale, and righteous anger, the great democracy will continue to give a good account of itself not only in the mills and factories and on the jobs but on the firing line as well.

Perhaps when history is written, it will be obvious that free men rising in their might are worth many times more in productive power and shooting power than regimented men.

Go on taking pride in America. Our collective efforts have succeeded. Before long those who retard and plot will no longer be respected and will pass out in shame.

Production, Truth and Fiction Life is so full of good things that our cup runneth over. For example, there is the excruciatingly interesting publicity emanating from Chicago incident

to the meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce. While local chapters of the United States Chamber continue to take part in the devious open shop drive to discredit labor, a part of which is the vicious pretense that unions have failed in their job to produce, the United States Chamber reports on the wonderful accomplishment of business in the field of production. Here is the record as reported by the Associated Press:

"The construction industry, on some projects, has erected a building every 32 minutes." (We suppose

that somewhere on these jobs there were a few workmen. We doubt if it was all due to management.)

And again, "Electric utility companies already have added 3,000,000 kilowatts of generating power to their lines." (We suppose that some place in the generating plants there were a few electricians at work.)

"One automobile company has completed an order for 31-ton tanks seven months ahead of time." (We suppose that this was not the work of Lt. Gen. Knudsen alone. There must have been a few workers hanging on the fringes.)

And again, "Now the American petroleum industry is making more 100-octane gasoline than all the rest of the world combined." (We suppose somewhere in the distant background a few workers gathered and contributed their mite.)

In short, the Chamber can not have it both ways. They can't report their successes in Chicago and the failures of labor in Congress.

Washington Scene It would be laughable, if it were not so serious, to view the caperings of some dollar-a-year men in the government.

One case came to our attention recently. This particular dollar-a-year man worked for the government long enough to win for himself and his company a \$30,000,000 contract. He thereupon left the service of the government and went out to fulfill the terms of the contract. After a brief absence, he returned until he got another contract and then he disappeared from the halls of government, which no doubt now await expectantly for his return.

Such spectacles as this make the Washington scene one of terror and dismay. Certain dollar-a-year men are no more interested in the total war effort than they are interested in planetary progress. They are in the government for business reasons. Nearly all of these people take time out to seek to bar labor from representation on government committees and to ply the anti-union trade. Representatives of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have been particularly conspicuous in the way they have seized key positions in certain war agencies and then used them to forward the interests of their anti-union corporation.

A. F. of L. Accomplishment Quite effectively the American Federation of Labor spent many thousands of dollars placing full-page

ads in key papers in the United States. The text of these ads formulate a fighting program for every American citizen. The full text, we hope, was read by everyone of the 30,000,000 unionists in the United States. The ad was headed "Beware the Sixth Column." Then the ad went on to say, "President Roosevelt defined Sixth Columnists at his March 24 press conference as Americans who wittingly or unwittingly spread rumors and doubts devised by enemy Fifth Columnists about America's war effort. These Sixth Column rumors have now been concentrated into a vast smear

campaign against American workers and their unions."

Then the ad vigorously went on to point out: "The Sixth Columnists are waging an undeclared war against President Roosevelt and against us."

"They are doing this by putting the heat on Congress to pass the Smith-Vinson Bill and other dangerous legislation aimed at the President's war labor policies."

"The Sixth Columnists are trying to fool the American people into believing such legislation is needed to speed up production and win the war."

"Don't let the Sixth Column fool you!"

Then the ad points out the scope and variety of labor services to the United States in a series of questions:

"Who is fighting America's war on the front line?"

"Who is carrying on America's victory production program on the home front?"

"Who fought beside our Marines at Guam and Wake?"

"Who is sailing America's merchant ships and tankers on the high seas, braving daily submarine attacks?"

"Who rode the Burma Road?"

"Who is building America's defense outposts in Hawaii, Alaska, the Canal Zone and other bases?"

"Who built all the Army camps and Naval stations in record time?"

GE Tars With a bow to the excellent publicity department of the General Electric Company, we beg to quote the New Republic on the tungsten carbide scandal.

"Why do we lack tungsten carbide? We lack it because General Electric conspired with Krupp of Essen. General Electric's conspiracy with Krupp began in 1928, when GE obtained the right to exploit Krupp's American patents covering tungsten carbide. There was no necessity for the agreement. GE could have just as well exploited its own process. But GE wanted a monopoly in America, and it was easier for GE to combine with Krupp in a patent pool than to risk litigation in the American courts in which both GE's and Krupp's patents might have been invalidated and the field opened to competitive production."

"In a full-page advertisement in every major American newspaper, GE has ridiculed the idea that its little conspiracy hurt America, or even made it pay too much. 'For purposes of fair comparison,' the advertisement states, 'a typical German cemented carbide tool in 1928 cost \$22.66, while a comparable American Carboly tool cost \$11.11.'"

"What a fine display of American business morality! In 1928 the GE monopoly had not been formed!"

"When GE first connived with Krupp, it hoped to restrict the American producers 'to a small number, preferably not more than two.' But Krupp had already concluded agreements with two American firms, and these became the licensees of GE. But the clever GE slipped a clause into the conspiracy providing that

it alone could fix the prices and conditions under which tungsten carbide could be sold in the United States. Then GE raised the price of tungsten carbide to as high as \$453 *per pound*. In this way GE forced its own licensees out of production and won a monopoly."

" 'Tungsten carbide is difficult to make and difficult to use,' pleads the GE advertisement in explaining its actions. That is a flat untruth. In 1931 a GE engineer placed a suggestion in the box of the office employees' suggestions committee. He complained of the 'absurdly fictitious prices' charged by GE, and its refusal to produce."

Bourbons of Big Business The bold effrontery with which the National Association of Manufacturers and other anti-union agencies ply their trade in the midst of great danger to the republic is dismaying. These gentlemen represent only a small segment of business. In large part, business men are enlisted in the war effort to good purpose and with sincerity. But the bourbons of big business—the right wing of the right wing—ply their essential trade of destroying unionism with avidity and boldness. They have transferred their brand of the class struggle from the industrial arena to Washington. Through the Congress; through the War Production Board; through the Department of War; and through other government agencies they are undertaking to destroy labor's right to representation at every point. It makes no difference to them that the republic is engaged in the most serious contest in its history. It makes no difference to them that waging of class warfare is a breach of honor close to treason.

Like all bourbons, they have learned nothing. To stop labor is to them more important than to stop Hitler, and they are undertaking to do it by devious ways at a stern cost to the war effort and to total morale. No republic can afford to fight a civil war in the midst of repelling enemies abroad. It may come to pass that the republic will have to gird itself to stop such marauding attacks at home in order to preserve its own existence.

Planetary Destiny Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University, reviewed Professor Nicholas J. Spykman's book, "America's Strategy in World Politics." His persuasive commentary on this discussion of America's place in the war admits a quotation:

"Professor Spykman . . . tells us warningly how narrow are all the seas that encircle us, if enemy fleets control them. What is even more important, he tells us with equal clarity and conviction that our danger is permanent; that our future will be determined by our willingness to have our young men stand guard upon the ramparts and our older men interpret the world and America ceaselessly and realistically to our citizens."



Woman's Work

—IPFU—414



MESSAGE FROM AN ISLAND:

"We Have Not Shown Fear"

By A WORKER'S WIFE

FROM a bomb-scarred island in the vast reaches of the Pacific comes a message I wish every American woman, and particularly the wives of trade unionists, could read. Writing to the Woman's Work section of the JOURNAL, Sylvia Jacobs, of 3253 Hayden Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, says:

"A Los Angeles report in the February issue mentions, in connection with the safe return of a woman's auxiliary member from Honolulu:

"Many other friends are still over there, not being so fortunate."

"Not so fortunate? Friends, we consider ourselves far more fortunate than those who are separated from their husbands! Now, more than ever before, our men need us. They are working long hours—often 10 hours a day, seven days a week, at Pearl Harbor. Early closing hours of Honolulu stores due to blackout, make it impossible for them to buy the simplest of necessities, such as razor blades and work clothes, for themselves.

"Blackout evenings are lonely and depressing for the men whose families have gone back to the mainland. Most restaurants are closed by the time they get back from work. Grocery stores are sold out of meat and butter (except in the lush days immediately following the arrival of a convoy). Some war workers who do not have someone to make a home for them have not had time to cover their windows with blackout material, and so must sit in the dark, and in the mornings, arising before dawn, must grope around for their clothes, and breakfast, if any.

"Many of us breathed a sigh of relief when we saw the significant line at the bottom of the forms sent to wives of Pearl Harbor workers, 'At present, there is no involuntary evacuation of civilians.'

"Yes—we have known the tightening in the throat that comes when the air-raid sirens start to wail. But we have not shown fear; we have kept cheerful, for the sake of the men whose skilled work is so vital to victory. We have sent them on their way in the mornings with a smile, a kiss, and a full lunch box, though that lunch box sometimes requires considerable ingenuity when you cannot get apples or oranges, butter, eggs, or sandwich meat, or even waxed paper or thermos bottles. We have learned to make sandwiches of canned corned beef, save jars

to fill with apple sauce made of dried apples, turn beans or macaroni or canned salmon into appetizing suppers, and ask the grocer, hopefully, every day, 'Did you get anything more in?' When an airplane shipment of quartered beef arrives from one of the other islands, we greet our husbands triumphantly.

"Honey, what do you think? I got a steak today!"

"Yes, we carry gas masks and tin helmets, and they seem pretty heavy at times, especially when you are carrying groceries home on an over-crowded bus. (No deliveries and little use of our own cars, due to gas rationing, of course.) Many of us have taken clerical jobs with the Army or Navy in addition to our home duties. We have deposited blood in the plasma bank, been fingerprinted and had typhoid and smallpox shots. We keep our evacuation suitcases packed, and get our shoes muddy in air-raid shelters.

"But what a small price to pay for the privilege of having our men return to us every night, for the knowledge that another day has passed and they are still all in one piece, for the right to be here and take care of them if they should be hurt in some future attack!"

"We are a little smug about the fact that the men who have real homes here have stood the strain of increased working hours better than those who are living in furnished rooms. They have better meals, companionship in the evenings to take their minds for a few hours from the grim reality of war. They have someone to insist that they change to dry shoes when they get water-soaked in the bilges of the ships; they have someone to remind them to take their vitamins and go to the dentist. As a result, they lose less time due to sickness, are able to serve their country better.

"Yes—we have been fortunate. We face realistically and calmly the fact that, in months to come, we may not be so fortunate as we have been so far. But the women of England have shown us what women can face. Like them, we are staying on our island!"

We want to thank Sylvia Jacobs for this grand letter. She has the right spirit of free American workers. Here is the prescription for those who want to help win the war: Stick on the job, work harder and longer, make out with what you can

get, don't grumble and don't show fear. Don't forget the War-Savings Bonds and Stamps; your purchases will help the government now, and will give you a nest-egg for the future.

Women like Sylvia Jacobs, like the women of England, show the enemy that they "can take it." They do not flinch or run away. They rise to the emergency instead of cowering away from it. And they glory in the comradeship of hardship and danger. They are not thinking of their own comfort but of the health of their men, to keep up their efficiency and morale as they build up Uncle Sam's ramparts. These men, too, have the same unselfish spirit. Many of them have left good jobs on "the mainland" to work under difficult conditions in the construction of island defenses simply because "it's got to be done." We salute these men and women.

We here in the United States have seen no bombs fall, no wrecked buildings, no bandages turning red. If we had, our mood would be different. We would realize we are at war and the many adjustments we have to make in our ways of living would be gladly accepted. If you had seen your husband or son shot down, all your powers, day and night, would be bent on the destruction of his slayers.

But we are engaged, here and now, in fighting a war against the intangible forces of criticism, rumor, discouragement, indifference spread by quisling tongues. It is a war against morale. It is a war that reaches you and me, inviting us to be selfish, lazy, greedy. It seeks to create distrust in our leaders. Its poison spreads like a gas attack over press and radio, by word of mouth. It is aiding Hitler and Hirohito whether intentionally or not.

We, the workers of America, are not going to lie down on the job. We're not going to grumble or whine. We have faith in our system of government and in the institutions which we as citizens have helped to create. We have faith in the man we elected as President. We go where we are needed and do what is required. Morale is a big factor in production. It must and will be maintained!

To Sylvia Jacobs, our thanks for her gallant spirit, and our pledge that we, too, will be ever alert in defense of our nation.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

April 22, our first birthday party. Well, we are one year old and improving right along. We had a most wonderful dinner, and Brother James Morrell, business manager, and Brothers John Meinert, Koenig, Jacobs and Loepker were the guests of the auxiliary.

Attendance prizes were given for those holding the lucky numbers. A beautiful birthday cake was served to all, with very pretty ice cream designed specially for our party.

After remarks from our honored guests, cards and bunco were played for beautiful prizes, selected by our committee, after which all returned to their homes after a pleasant afternoon.

But, Sisters all, remember that many a mother's heart is sad today thinking of her boy far away. We can't all knit or roll bandages, or give a pint of blood, but when we say our prayers at night or anytime, don't forget to say a word or two for our boys.

MRS. HENRIETTA MEINERT,
7621 Canton, Press Secretary.
University City, Mo.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The auxiliary's March social event was held on the eleventh at Schaber's cafeteria, where pleasant conversation and a delightful luncheon were enjoyed. The original plan was for the members present to spend the afternoon in visiting selected points of interest, but owing to the illness of a number of the members, and also to the "unusual weather" of the day, that part of the program was postponed.

The regular monthly business meeting was held as usual on the evening of the fourth Thursday of the month, March 26. After the usual routine had been disposed of, the members showed their patriotism by voting to buy \$25 worth of War Savings stamps. Neal Thompson was named the recipient-to-be of an \$18.75 government bond to which he is entitled through certain provisions of the auxiliary. Mr. Thompson, who is from Michigan, is a visitor at the Winslow home.

Sister Koepke resigned her position as the auxiliary's first vice president, due to defense work for the Fourth Interceptor Command. While we are sorry to lose one so capable, yet our country's service is our first thought and we wish her well in her new duties. A new vice president will be elected at the next business meeting.

Mabel Heywood recently had a very pleasant surprise when the postman left a package containing a beautiful ornamental centerpiece for her dining room table. This gift was an expression of the auxiliary's appreciation of three years' service as financial secretary.

On Tuesday, April 7, Cora Ohlman, was a gracious hostess to the members of the auxiliary and their friends at a tasty and delectable luncheon at her home. Sister Ohlman was assisted in serving by President Frizelle and Sisters Winslow and Adrian of the social committee.

President Frizelle is planning to give instruction in first aid at the close of the business meeting soon. There are no doubt many who would like to avail themselves of this

opportunity to learn the rudiments of first aid. Sister Frizelle has recently completed a course and is well qualified to give out this information.

EDITH C. GAHAGAN,
3629 Atlantic St. Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

As is our custom, we held our annual banquet at the Casino Royal, one of Washington's night spots, Friday, April 17, 1942. We had a delicious dinner of roast turkey, fish or chow mein. During the evening we enjoyed the floor show and dancing.

To help defray expenses we raffled off a Defense Bond, which was won by the 10-year-old son of Sister Lowry.

April 28, we held our election meeting at the home of Sister Birdy Hellman.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, A. Marlowe; vice president, L. Shoemaker; secretary, V. Frank; treasurer, E. Lowry; executive board: P. Best, V. McChesney, A. Fritz.

An out-going gift was presented to our ex-president, Sister Johnston, in recognition of her splendid leadership.

Following our business meeting, we enjoyed

refreshments. Those having birthdays this month were: M. Geradi, N. Cox, V. McChesney, A. Fritz. Each received an attractive vase.

Thus ends April, a full and busy month for our auxiliary.

(MRS.) ALBERTA FRITZ,
Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-108, TAMPA, FLA.

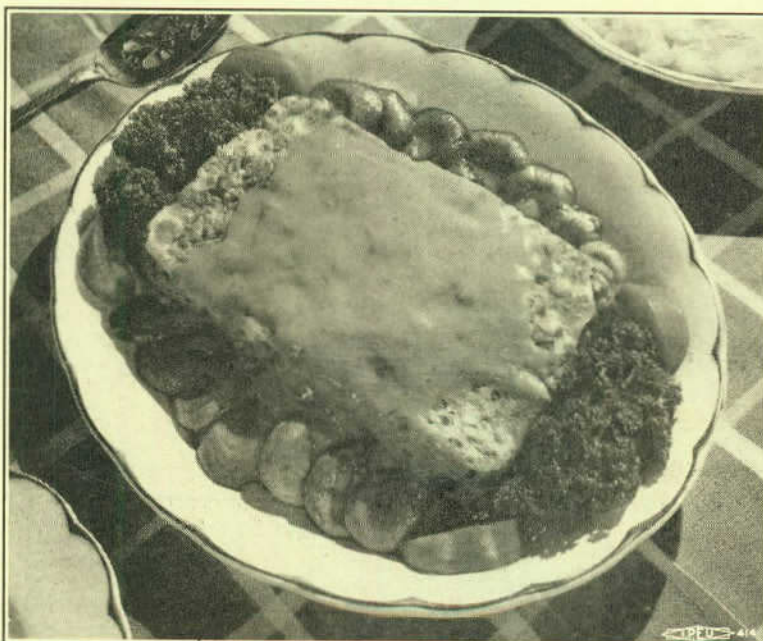
Editor:

Mrs. Harry Kilmer was installed as president of the auxiliary to Local No. B-108 at ceremonies conducted by Mrs. C. E. Beck, April 8, at the home of Mrs. Norman Grace. Other officers seated were Mrs. Frank Combs, vice president; Mrs. E. V. Porter, secretary; Mrs. Charlie Schuldt, treasurer (reelected), and Mrs. Andrew Hamilton, reporter.

Retiring officers were Mrs. Norman Grace, president; Mrs. T. C. Johnson, vice president; Mrs. Harry Kilmer, secretary, and Mrs. L. T. Payne, reporter.

Committees appointed were: Membership, Mrs. T. C. Johnson, Mrs. Elmer Sweikard, Mrs. John McKinley and Mrs. Oscar Eichelberger; sick, Mrs. Lewis Smith, Mrs. C. G. Robbins and Mrs. Joe E. Dempsey, Sr.; en-

(Continued on page 263)



—Courtesy National Association Service

SUNDAY'S CHICKEN MAKES MONDAY'S DINNER

By SALLY LUNN

We're all thinking about stretching the food dollar, and also the effort, gas and tires needed to go marketing, so leftovers are really appreciated these days.

If you have a roast or stewed chicken for Sunday, buy it big enough so you will have leftovers, then try this recipe:

Chicken Loaf with Peas

2 cups cooked diced chicken	2 eggs, beaten slightly
2 cups cooked or canned peas	1½ tsp salt
1 cup soft bread crumbs	1 tb minced onion
½ cup chicken stock or milk	1 tb minced pimento

Combine all ingredients, pack lightly into a greased baking dish. Bake at 350 degrees about 40 minutes. Unmold on serving platter. Serve with warmed-over gravy or mushroom sauce. Sautéed mushroom caps make an appropriate accompaniment to this loaf—but you don't have to have them.

Yield: six to eight portions.



Correspondence



Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association

Editor:

The Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association met in Jackson, Tenn., Sunday, April 12, and a very serious, sober-minded group took up several questions of interest to the electrical industry and electricians of Tennessee. A committee was appointed to attend the contractors' convention in Chattanooga in May, to explain the purposes and benefits of the state inspection law we are trying to get on the books of Tennessee. If we can get the support of the contractors and overcome the fears of the rural electrical people, we stand a good chance of putting over what we failed to do last year.

Next, the movement to give aid to our young sister local, No. 934, of Kingsport, Tenn. These boys have been showing to a lot of us the true union spirit. The plan is for the well established locals to follow the example of L. U. No. 474 and donate to the treasury of the association and it will pay out to the No. 934 local, assistance as needed to maintain their business office and handle the new rush of business which will come with two TVA dams and some war projects. The association voted \$100 to No. 934 which will get the office reopened. The reward will be the good will and reciprocity of employment by No. 934.

Telegrams were sent to Senators and Congressmen who are showing friendliness toward labor and opposing the move to tamper with labor laws. A telegram and flowers were sent to Brother T. P. Loftis, business manager, of Nashville, who was operated on for appendicitis Saturday night, thus causing him to miss his first meeting of the association. He was genuinely missed by the delegates who kept looking for him to come in after the meeting had started. If you knew Brother Ted you would know why he is known as "the late Mr. Loftis."

A new affiliation was recorded when L. U. No. B-316, TVA operators, sent its president and business manager, G. L. Waggoner, V. C. Downey, and C. J. Maunsell as delegates. The new delegates were very much impressed with the union spirit shown and the lack of, as they stated, the "gimme" idea which sometimes prevails in TVA union meetings.

Jackson, Tenn., is one of the oldest and best "union towns" in the state, and L. U. No. B-835 did things in grand style from start to finish. Business Manager Joe Barham and his faithful assistants are to be congratulated on the good job done the past year with the defense jobs, and topped by the entertainment of the association. A grand chicken dinner was served, and the reception room was well patronized by the delegates, who had nothing but praise for the whole meeting.

Brother Gordon Freeman made a very interesting talk on TVA and its activities and gave out some very good advice regarding the I. B. E. W.'s part in the war effort. Brother C. McMillian attended and lent his experience to the conduct of the meeting.

Brother Jimmie May was at home this weekend and attended the meeting and made a very nice and instructive talk to the delegates. All in all it was a very good meeting and much good should come of its deliberations. It would not hurt some of the members of other local unions to show some of the rare union spirit of the members of L. U. No. 474, who had six or seven members present. L. U. No. B-835 was well represented. We missed Brother Lee Spriggs, of L. U. No. B-846; this was his first miss. We hope he was working. The association is proud of the record of handling all the defense jobs by the local unions assisted by the I. O., and some of them have not been so easy to do. Even the Army officers have paid compliments to our business managers for the manner in which the jobs were handled.

CHARLES J. MAUNSELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

American Federation of Labor workers have just been awarded the construction work at the Wentzville, Mo., war housing project, after eight weeks of inactivity. These houses are prefabricated and the first of their kind to be set up in or near St. Louis. Quite a bit of trouble occurred about two months ago when CIO workers were chased from the job. The Missouri governor, Donnell, threatened to declare martial law upon resumption of the work, but everything was peaceful, going along fine.

The Farm Security Administration authorized construction of the houses and the House Erection Company had a contract with the CIO for labor to erect them. The A. F. of L. protested on the ground it had a "stabilization contract" with government agencies whereby the A. F. of L. was to do all government construction work, and was apparently upheld in its contention. The houses will be occupied by Weldon Springs TNT plant workers.

Have just learned that the Midwest Fixture Company has changed its name to The "Fluorescent Fabricators, Inc." And please note that these people do not employ any union labor. They are located at 5151 Natural Bridge Avenue, in St. Louis, Mo.

The Edwin F. Guth Co.—remember the "Brascolites?"—they are still unfair. "Brascolites" made the Guth Company with Local No. 1 fixture men. Guth is now unfair.

Large scale war plants are nearing completion. There are several others in the course of progress in this area if they can be assured that labor conditions will be ample and sensible.

One of the St. Louis contractors is taking jobs at surprisingly low figures, and no doubt will be trying to take it out on labor.

Our "Eddie O'Hare celebration" took its place in the annals of famous people in St. Louis last Saturday, when 60,000 men, women and children gave him a rousing welcome home for a brief visit.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
Editor:

Please publish the following communication from Brother Frederick V. Eich, an officer of our educational committee.

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS for April has just been received by me and proves to be a great source of pleasure and satisfaction inasmuch as its reading shows that our brethren in other locals have awakened to the dangers of the anti-labor drive now being waged by big business with the aid of its spokesmen in Congress and the subsidized press.

Many of the letters from local unions show that not only have the press secretaries been jarred loose from their usual reports of purely local happenings by the danger of this nationwide offensive against labor by big business, but they are doing some offensive work themselves. The best ones in that respect, in this writer's opinion, are the letters by the business managers of L. U. No. 80 of Norfolk, Va., and of L. U. No. 1141 of Oklahoma City, Okla., and the letter from L. U. No. 183 of Lexington, Ky. There are many more well worth reading, as listed in a box on page 193 by the Editor.

Other indications of offensive action are the list of primary dates in the various states as given on page 197. This is a broad hint to the voter who is all too often "too busy" to bother with primary voting to get out and correct an evil, in the American way, by preventing the nomination of labor enemies, which in many states is tantamount to election.

Editorials that knock out "home runs" this month are: "Open Shop Blitzkrieg," "Our 'Free' Press" and "Terrible Thurman." The man who has not yet read them and does not immediately proceed to do so is cheating himself. Then if he does not also immediately write personal letters to his Senators and Representatives in Congress instead of leaving it all to his local union and its officers, he is more of a "card man" than a union man.

Read the articles "Lower House Becomes Worst Bottleneck of All" and "Our Free Press Forgets to Print the News," if you have not already done so, and learn "what's cooking" as our kids say.

You may say, "Why read old stuff?" and the answer is "If you haven't yet read it, you have plenty of important reading to catch up on." It will all still be timely even if one phase is seemingly settled. With the opposition of the President, labor's enemies are not going to have easy sailing, so you can rest assured that long after this is being written they will be working to hamstring labor at any cost. Labor's fighting is never done, so it behooves everyone to do his share.

We note in the table of primary election dates on page 197 of the April JOURNAL that many of these dates come in April and May. We sincerely hope that every man will get out on primary day in his state and not only vote for the right man himself but also get all his friends to do likewise. Remember that those things that affect union labor

also affect non-union labor, they go up or down as we do.

A brief review of happenings since our last writing shows that the newspapers for April 1 reported that the Senate had rebuffed the attempt of Senator O'Daniel of Texas, supported by Senators Connally, also of Texas, Byrd of Virginia, and Doxey of Mississippi, to attach a rider to a bill intended to aid the small business man. This rider would have done away with overtime and the closed shop.

Need we say more? There are four men for our Brothers of the southern states to convince that the days of privilege are over and that we intend to have our democratic rights. Practically all the leaders of government and the war effort, including such men as President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Knox, Price Administrator Henderson and Lieut. Gen. Knudsen, in charge of production, oppose any changes in the Wage and Hour Law and have so stated, publicly and before Congressional committees.

Even though we are protected by our local agreements against possible changes in the Wage and Hour Law at present, how will you fare when it comes time to renew your agreement? Do you think you will do as well if labor's enemies have nullified this law?

Today the President sent to Congress his message on price control and income limitation, and what happens? The so-called conservative press headlines it as a CUT for the farmer, and the suggestion to limit incomes to \$25,000 after taxes are paid is met with the cry that such action will take away all incentive for these "big shots" to carry on. Where is their patriotism? They expect labor to be patriotic and work just as hard in the face of loss of the overtime pay which barely enables them to meet the increased cost of living. The answer is that they love to "dish it out" but they "can't take it."

There is no question about how this message will be received by Congress, particularly by the stooges of big business who would prefer to see another inflationary mess such as we had after the last war, which made multi-millionaires of the few and brought the rest of us to the point of starvation. There will be days and weeks wasted in debate, all for the purpose of making the burden heavier for the many and lighter for the few who think they should be privileged.

Therefore, for your own benefit, Brothers, remember that "the pen is mightier than the sword." Get out those rusty pens and creaky typewriters and send such a flood of letters to your Representatives and Senators, that compared to it the subsidized letters from Oklahoma will seem like a shower from a sprinkling can.

However, notwithstanding the foregoing facts, labor must not lose sight of the fact that the United States Government is in dire need of financial support to assist our armed forces with the necessary equipment to bring about a quick and decisive victory in this current international conflict, by a total defeat of the Axis partners and for what they stand.

To bring this about, it is the duty of every individual member of organized labor to assist in the War Bond drive in keeping with our International Office program to aid our government in this national crisis.

The executive board of L. U. No. B-3 at their last meeting adopted a resolution on motion—that the 20,000 members of our organization subscribe to the purchase of War Bonds to the extent of 10 per cent of

READ

Tennessee State Association does business in serious mood.

Doing a man's size job, by L. U. No. 558.

Minnesota labor states its position, by L. U. No. B-160.

L. U. No. 617 hangs out service flag.

As Maine goes, so goes the nation—a landslide of electrical workers into the I. B. E. W., by L. U. No. B-333.

Memorial Day thoughts, by L. U. No. 862.

To do our utmost until victory, by L. U. No. 492.

Pay roll deductions for War Bonds advocated by executive board of L. U. No. B-3.

Electricians can salvage important amounts of copper and rubber, by L. U. No. 99.

—The good ship "Union" feels the tug of war winds, but holds its course true.

their weekly earnings, made deductible from their salaries by their employers, in accordance with the program set up by the United States Treasury Department, and this plan is to be continued as long as necessary to aid our government in the present national crisis.

It is needless for me to say that all members of organized labor recognize the urgency of the adoption of such action by all organized labor unions.

JERE P. SULLIVAN,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

More than 100,000 persons jammed the streets of Springfield on Sunday, April 19, to see the "Win-the-War" parade, called the biggest labor parade in the east. A two-hour parade which joined the forces of World Wars One and Two, and labor and industry in the greatest celebration yet held in the east.

No longer can it be said that this is a war without parades, for Springfield did itself proud with 15,000 marchers in line saluting victory on the occasion of the one hundred sixty-seventh anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, saluting it in the manner in which it should be saluted.

It was wonderful to see how all branches of labor responded to their leaders' call, and to see officers of the CIO locals and A. F. of L. locals walking together and showing the country they may have petty quarrels among themselves, but when they are fighting for their country they are all under one head and will do all in their power to bring this war to an end as soon as possible.

It was a wonderful sight to see the big turnout of the building trades. The delegates of the different locals did a good job to get the men out in such a large body. Local No. 7 was well represented. Almost all the boys came out to answer the call of our business manager, Charles Caffrey, who is president of the Building Trades. The color-bearer was

our president, Arthur Illig, with Jennie Sullivan as his assistant.

Quite a few of our members marched with the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Some of the boys working on the Army job were with us in spirit as we marched down State Street, and I know if they had not been working they would have been in line with us.

Quite a few of our members are joining up for service in the armed forces and Local No. 7 has passed a motion to have a tablet made with names of all of the members known in service on it, and keep on adding to it, and have it hung in our day room so everyone can see it and let our business manager know if he has forgotten anyone.

E. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

A couple of months ago I made mention of the fact that one of the defense jobs under the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 16, namely, the Naval ammunition depot at Burns City, Ind., had received an award of third place among defense jobs for efficiency. Now, I predicted at that time we would eventually land in first place and that we did in the last report. They gained the first place flag, and Local No. 16 is proud of her part in this work and will continue to do her part and more to keep that first place flag flying at Burns City.

I have some good news. A few months ago we started in organizing men working for the Municipal Light and Water plant in Washington, Ind. As a result of our organizing and the evidence presented by our business manager, the city granted an increase of \$30 per month, effective April 1, 1942. This is concrete evidence of what will and can happen when men organize under bona fide labor unions.

I surely hope that the men in the employ of Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company find a way to rid themselves of the company union that now holds them down, and get into an organization that will do them some real good. There are a lot of good men over there, real mechanics working for 70 cents and 80 cents per hour, when they could be drawing a scale of \$1.50 per hour by asserting themselves. Local No. 16 has been in existence since December 13, 1899, and while we have been up and down we have always existed and have done our part in going forward toward creating better conditions, wages and hours, and have done our share in policing this territory, as is shown by the confidence reposed in us by the International Office in giving us jurisdiction over jobs, because they knew we would see that the tenets of the I. B. E. W. would be lived up to.

Our defense work is beginning to break and we should have openings for some men within the next 30 days. But be sure your yellow ticket is good, for they will be the first ones to go on the job.

E. E. HOSKINSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-17, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Please find attached a resolution adopted by the members of L. U. No. B-17 at their regularly constituted meeting held on Monday, April 20, 1942.

Whereas it is the firm opinion of the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. B-17, that everyone in these United States should pay taxes according to his or her means.

Whereas the federal sales tax, as proposed in lieu of higher income taxes, in our estimation would be far from equitable, inasmuch

Not Lost

Tribute to James Rohletter, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Rohletter

By FRANK FARRAND, L. U. No. B-77

James, it has been reported that you were lost in the battle of the Java Sea. You were not lost; you have become immortal. You died first that you might live in the lives of those who love liberty within the moral law; died that liberty shall not perish from the earth. You left an unfinished task that will be carried to completion.

Your father fought in the Argonne; scores of his buddies fell beside him on Ypres battlefield. Your dad, whom we affectionately call "Rosy" down at City Light, and your mother are City Light's first gold star parents in this war.

We, who work beside your father with the power from the Skagit, Bonneville, Coulee, and private power—the grid system of the Northwest—as the power surges through our gloved hands to be used in building bombers and battleships,

RESOLVE, while working high above our city streets, that that power shall not fail, but shall continue to produce bombers and battleships until the cause for which you gave your young life will be won, and a just and lasting peace among nations be our reward.

as a family with an income of \$1,600 per year would pay a higher percentage of taxes according to its income than a family of the same size with a \$16,000 yearly income; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. B-17, of Detroit, Mich., are most firmly opposed to the proposed federal sales tax; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the executive secretary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Senator Prentiss Brown and Senator Arthur Vandenberg.

JOSEPH MCCARTHY,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Lack of news may keep some few correspondents to this JOURNAL inactive at times, but with Local No. 26 continuously before the eyes of the public, it has enabled me to transmit a few paragraphs to my Brothers.

The following article appeared in a Washington newspaper on March 30: "Electricians Can't Find Bonds Enough."

"Officials of the Treasury Department's Division of Defense Savings got the shock of their harassed lives yesterday, and it took 550 electricians to do it. The electricians, who are employed on the new War Department Building, want to buy Defense Bonds and can't get enough of them so they complained. The defense officials have promised faithfully the electricians would get bonds in quantity next pay day."

You see, fellows, we have to feel proud of our Brotherhood, not only in this city, but throughout the entire country, for the wonderful example we are setting in trying to help our loved nation.

Recently Local No. 26 held its first meeting during a city blackout, behind dark curtains which prevented any light being seen from the outside. This was a new experience to many of the Brothers, including yours truly, but business was transacted in the same general manner.

It is with the deepest regret and sorrow that Local No. 26 notes the passing from our midst of our esteemed Brother and steadfast friend and loyal worker, Brother J. L. Magruder. May his soul and the souls of all the faithful departed Brothers rest in peace.

Having worked side by side with Brother Magruder for many years, his death came as a great shock.

I am very grateful to Brother R. S. Roseman, press secretary for L. U. No. B-28, Baltimore, Md., for his kind words towards me in his article of last month. I can only say that some day I hope to be able to write as fine a column as he always does.

At our last regular meeting of Local No. 26, we accepted with regret the resignation of our treasurer, Brother Jack Noonan, due to his illness. Brother Noonan informed those present that he was unable to perform his duties, as his legs continually bothered him, and asked to be excused. Here's hoping he will be well soon and be back with us again.

At our last meeting our local president, Brother McDonough, asked that a rising vote of thanks be extended to our business representative, Clement Preller, for the wonderful services he has rendered to this organization.

TED MOSELEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The saddest bit of news that we've ever had to report is that of the death of our financial secretary, Brother Tom J. Fagen.

After a long lingering illness brought on by an accident, we lost one of the truest and most loyal union members that organized labor ever had in its ranks.

At the funeral were to be seen great numbers of floral pieces from labor in all walks of life, and from numerous friends outside of labor. Representatives from all the various labor organizations and our own I. O. were in attendance.

Brother Fagen was initiated in Local No. 27 on July 3, 1899, and served that organization faithfully. He later became financial secretary of Local No. 28, which body he served long and faithfully through these many years. We have sustained an irreparable loss. Brother Fagen left a host of friends, which is real wealth in the truest sense of the word and when measured in terms of humanity.

We note that Pegler prides himself as (using his own words), "knowing more about organized labor than anybody in the country." He resents being called a labor baiter and considers himself the best friend of labor. But he opposes the closed

shop and the 40-hour week, and wants it so arranged that a member of an organization can come and go at will, meaning that he can drop out or come in at any time. Pegler can see no honest, patriotic or real mechanics in a labor organization. His articles are profuse with such terms as "unioneers," "racketeers" and other unholy appellations when referring to organized labor. In one article he admits that, or professes to admit that he is ignorant of the ways of big business and, "anyway other writers are taking care of them" (big business). Pegler never heard of the dollar patriots who sell their patriotism to the highest bidder and to any country. Pegler wouldn't think of calling the General Electric, du Pont, Standard Oil and a number of others "patrioteers" or dollar patriots. Not Pegler. That boy knows what side his bread is buttered on. We wonder what he thinks of the unions that the big dollar boys belong to? We can invite Pegler right down in our own immediate vicinity and show him what real union men did in building Army cantonments, shipyards, airplane plants, factories and various other defense projects in the last two years, and in record time without the slightest hitch or strike.

That blinded Pegler sees no good and doesn't want to see any good in anything that pertains to labor. Labor's friend! That arch hypocrite. Can it be possible we're as blind and ignorant as he would have us believe? Why not use more of that spirit in slapping the Japs or the rest of the Axis?

Our greatest surprise of the week: John Cortes is back with us in the ranks. John was on the police force these last 10 years. Welcome home.

The original "Candy Kid," George Eveson, Jr.! Yep, \$4.00 worth! Ask Larry Tolj for full details.

"Limey" Coles is Ray Kries' friend. Picking Purple Dawn on two occasions, first time eleventh and second time sixth, was no mean trick. We're told the steward is falling into the same class. At any rate Ray has to eat and you can't live on "Second Best."

How many know the number of gentlemen farmer electricians in our ranks? Quite a number of the boys practice the art of farming on the side and take care of the electrical industry as their main dish.

Abe is skipper and pilot of that unique conveyance in which the galley slaves propel themselves along to get up the lightning.

Bob Miller wishes to be remembered to the boys in East St. Louis and St. Louis. Bob is the pusher on this job. His brother Bill was just elevated to the ranks.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

First I wish to report the serious accident that Brother W. H. Lineburger had last month. Just as he was about to enter the U. S. Naval Receiving Station, where he was working, a dump truck hit him, knocked him down and the rear wheel ran over the mid-section of his body. He will be in the hospital for some time.

Every time I go to see him he keeps repeating that he is glad to see someone any time.

So, boys, let's get together and go to see him often. Don't wait for the sick committee to do all the visiting. He is in the Norfolk General Hospital, on Raleigh Ave. and Colley Ave., West Wing No. 1. Whether you know

him or not, go to see him; he will be glad to see someone.

L. U. No. 80 has had a few members in the same hospital, but is glad to report that they are all out.

Now for a little news from the Newport News side of L. U. No. 80.

At one of the meetings last month, Brother Sam Terry was with us. Brother Terry had some interesting reports to make.

Charlie Bryan, of Bull Island, was also present. Brother Steve Flory told me that old Charlie said all the boys present had worked for him sometime or other, and he also mentioned a job of five years ago—at Jarrett, Va.—The Johns-Manville job. The Brothers who worked there were Steve Flory, Lipe, and he was wondering where all the other Brothers are who worked on that job?

Charlie Bryan now has a job as head electrician again, and is taking care of it well.

Brother Lipe's roller skates are well oiled up and he is as fast as ever. Keep in practice, Brother Lipe, because you can't get tires, so your roller skates are just the thing. Lipey also has a boat and we are waiting for him to start pulling in the fish and have a big fish fry and soft drinks. (Who ever heard of an electrician drinking soft drinks?)

Everything seems to be running smoothly over at Newport News, except Brother Steve Flory. He is worrying about the draft. Steve says he keeps his windows closed all the time, but he is afraid he will be caught in the draft anyway.

Poor old Brother Kelly is worrying about the gasoline shortage, afraid he won't get home to see his wife on weekends. Kelly, the Irishman, will have to get himself a pair of roller skates, and he and Lipey can go out together. Speaking of Brother Lipey going fishing, Brother Walker said the fish always bite better down around Coinjock, N. C.

These Senators and Congressmen, I mean some of them, they should go back to school and let an old maid teacher wring their necks. They want to suspend the 40-hour workweek. Then Secretary Knox, of the Navy, testified before the House Committee. He said, "Remember, war production is proceeding 99.97 per cent uninterrupted! Anti-labor laws would only produce confusion and delay." It seems his testimony should be enough, besides President Roosevelt's, who also is telling Congress they are wrong.

Senator George, Democrat, Georgia, says, "that he regarded the 40-hour week question as the most important issue."

"I don't think the public is going to be satisfied unless Congress does something about the overtime pay situation," he told reporters.

Who is the public Senator George is referring to? Doesn't he realize that the public is labor? I make this statement because labor is more than the majority of the people. Then he says "Public." I don't even believe they say what they think themselves. It's what someone else says to the Senators. Labor will win anyway, so I say cheerio until next month.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

Motion picture operators are planning to do their little bit to help win the war by saving the copper from ends of used up carbons on projection machines. They hope to save seven pounds per machine in a year, if my information is correct. Multiplying seven by the number of projection machines in constant use throughout the country would give



WHO REMEMBERS WHEN—

This crew was working on a rebuilding job for California Edison, an all-union job? This picture was taken outside the switching station at Redondo, Calif. Date—1913 or 1914. The picture was brought in by C. P. Gulick, now of L. U. No. 134. Among remembered pals in this photograph were Joe Buno and Stubb Hall.

us a sizable figure, no doubt. Yet it would be only a drop in the bucket compared to the copper electricians, linemen and others connected with the trade could salvage, reclaim or otherwise make available for reuse in the war effort.

And if we take the war and the prevention of waste of vital materials seriously, we can do something about it. For instance, why not have a barrel, can or other receptacle on every job, and then make sure that not a single bit of copper is left around and allowed to go to waste? It would take a little trouble to separate the smaller sizes from the insulation, but it can be done. The money obtained for the scrap could be divided among the men on the job, used to help a needy member or put in a kitty for a good time. It really makes no difference what use the money is put to as long as copper is saved.

Rubber is another vital material for modern war. And we could save rubber as well as copper. Rubber for cords, especially heavy rubber coated ones, is worth saving, judging by all reports coming out of Washington. So why not a rubber receptacle? Every pound saved helps the boys on the firing line.

Local No. 99 may move into new and better quarters in the near future, not far from the present office and hall. More definite news about change soon.

Brother Fred Boyce's dad, Fred, Sr., electrical inspector in the Providence Electrical Bureau, we learn, is a constant reader of the WORKER. He enjoys reading it so well he would even subscribe to it if he could. As it now stands he reads Junior's copy before it is sent along to the younger Boyce's home. Just a case of a change in address and the monthly copy still being delivered to the old homestead.

Speaking of changes in address and receiving the WORKER, Brother Archie E. Reuter informs me that he hasn't been receiving his since last June. Brother Reuter's present address is 9 Peace St., Pawtucket, R. I.

Have heard from Brother Bill Black of the

Canal Zone. In his letter he said he enjoyed a fine flying (real flying) trip down and again wishes to thank the boys for the farewell party and the fine gift he got from the boys.

Brother Merle Gorman of the Riverside Gormans is the proud daddy of a bouncing baby boy, Donald Lawrence. It's his fifth son, and what a basketball team he'll have, perhaps. Brother Henry Bailey is slated to be the up-and-coming electrician's godfather.

Brother McCurdy has been laid up during the last month. Trust he is enjoying the best of health at present.

It is always a pleasure to report good news about the boys. But when one of them loses a loved one, the task isn't a pleasant one. So it is with deepest regret that I report that Brother Sam Holmes has lost his best pal, Mrs. Holmes, during the past month. Our deepest sympathy goes out to Brother Holmes in his hour of sorrow.

Reading through the April issue, I am happy to learn that Brother Hoedemaker, L. U. No. B-102 scribe, is back on the job after a long stretch in the hospital. May you never go back for repairs, Pete.

We haven't heard from Jack O'Brien, L. U. No. 52's scribe, lately. Looks like the auxiliary is forging ahead and beating out the menfolks. Nice work, Mrs. Jacobus. Haven't heard from Andy for a long time. The work must be keeping him pretty busy, judging by letters received from Les Bonnet. I hope the boys save some of the big money being earned up that way. A few Defense Bonds will come in mighty handy when this fracas is over.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Maybe this epistle won't be so sweet but it'll be plenty short. Here it is 9:30 p. m., on the twenty-seventh, and—oh, you know the line of excuses a whistle-splitter usually puts out. What you want to know is: "How's things

in Kansas City?" They're booming, Brother, booming!

At long last the local has moved into quarters at 104 W. 40th St. The building is commodious and well suited to the needs of L. U. No. B-124. It was leased with its purchase optional, and without doubt that option will be exercised within a short time.

The \$1.65 an hour scale is now in effect on all jobs except Lake City, and will, no doubt, be accepted there after being approved by Lieutenant Epaulets, who will forward his approval to Major Browning-Belt, who will take it up with General Brass Hat, who will ask consent of the War College to present the request to the General Staff. It'll be approved all right; things like that take time.

Business Manager Wetzig and his assistant, Andy Harvey, hope the new scale will bring in high-grade mechanics to help man the new nitrate plant job on the Kansas side of the Kaw. Certainly, known electricians will be given preference over the Coxey's army of occasional wiremen who infest the countryside.

The State Conference of Electrical Workers meets in Sedalia, May 15, 16 and 17, followed by the State A. F. of L. convention. Attending will be President O'Neill, Business Managers Wetzig and Harvey, Frank Murphy and Mont Silvey, president of the State Conference.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Editor:

RESOLUTION

Whereas a general sales tax places great emphasis on taxing the bare necessities of life and is not an equitable tax, as it places the greater burden on those least able to bear it, falling with the greatest severity on those in the lowest income group; and

Whereas a general sales tax tends to lower or prevent any increase in the higher brackets of the federal income tax; and

Whereas lowering of the personal exemptions in the federal income tax would further increase the burden on those least able to pay while ignoring those in the higher brackets; and

Whereas the Wage and Hour Law represents the culmination of many years of effort by the labor movement and even the lives of leaders and members of the labor movement; and

Whereas the Wage and Hour Law is an equitable law that raises the standard of living and provides a greater market for food-stuffs and manufactured products; and

Whereas we feel that sale of Defense Bonds helps to prevent inflation and is the most equitable method of financing the war; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-160, composed of 1,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the state of Minnesota, goes on record supporting President Roosevelt in his stand on the present Wage and Hour Law and his opposition to any change in this law; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-160 support President Roosevelt in his opposition to a general sales tax; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-160 oppose any lowering of personal exemptions in the federal income tax; and be it further

Resolved, That we heartily endorse payment of overtime in non-interest bearing Defense Bonds; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States; Henrik Shipstead and Joseph Ball, Senators from Minnesota; Oscar Youngdahl and Richard P. Gale, Congressmen

from our district; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Phillip Murray, president of the Congress for Industrial Organization; E. J. Brown, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and to the Minneapolis Labor Review and the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL for publication.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

System Council No. 7 and System Federation No. 103 will meet in convention representing the electricians and all other shop-craft workers on the New York Central Railroad. During the week of June 8 delegates will assemble in Albany, N. Y., to elect officers and plan the future of their organization for at least the next two years.

This year and 1943 are periods of great strife and great responsibilities. The life of the American labor movement will depend upon the sincerity and courage of its leaders. Now, more than ever before, the program and principles of organized workers must be well defined, well publicized and well directed.

On the shoulders of the delegates rests the difficult task of drafting a plan for operation on the railroads that will reach far beyond the traditional policies of unionism. Successful handling of the railroads in the emergency of war requires that the labor organizations take a larger interest in management. One way to avoid many of the inefficiencies of industry is to get adequate labor representation on the control boards so the desire to gain maximum production will not be handicapped by profit interests.

Locally, members are taking an active part in the civilian defense program both at work and at home. A program to set up cooperating committees with the company wherever we have representation is developing nicely. In many respects the company is slow in getting precautionary measures done, but local leaders have accomplished a lot toward the safety of the employees.

The members of L. U. No. 205 have a busy summer ahead. The war situation will make demands on us such as we have never known. Beside our participation in civilian defense, we look forward to an increase in railroad traffic and the introduction of new electrical devices which will require some educational work. With a number of our boys slated for the draft it appears as though we will have less men to carry on a much more important job.

In Detroit, on the New York Central System, and throughout the nation, the plan for world democracy begins with our industrial productive capacity—agriculture, transportation, manufacture—and ends in the defeat of dictators.

W. L. INGRAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

We of L. U. No. B-212 report proudly that at our last regular business meeting, April 20, the local treasurer asked and received unanimous consent for the purchase of \$10,000 more War Bonds, making a total of \$30,000 which now belong to the local.

We owe a sincere vote of thanks to Bliss Frame, one of our members employed by the state of Ohio, first on the Fair Wage Standards and now on safety work. His untiring efforts resulted in a permanent staff of doctors and nurses on the new Wright plants and additions. At the last meeting, Brother Frame gave us a very good talk on the new Safety Congress being sponsored by and for all construction workers of Ohio. This plan focuses attention on safety on each and every job. We have appointed the following committee for the Safety Congress: William Cullen, chairman; Joseph Colby, Harry Williams.

Brothers Ed Rising and Charles Bolan wish to transmit thanks for fine treatment and consideration to Brothers Ed Johnson, Rogan and Walker, of L. U. No. 98, Philadelphia. Our thanks, and hope we can return the favor.

On April 6 we initiated the following members: W. L. Schmidt, C. Apple (an old member we are glad to welcome back) and George Kriedler, Jr., son of one of our illustrious older members.

With spring here we are thinking of our annual picnic, and the following committee has been appointed: Julius Kammer, chairman; Leo Becker, John Brennan, George Haber, Harry Williams. With them in charge we are assured of a real fun-packed day.

During April one of our members, Myron F. Gleberman, joined the Crosley Corporation in an electrical engineering position; quite a nice promotion, and we wish him the best of luck.

Sick List: Fred Minning has been able to go home from the hospital and is getting along very well. Gus Olson is still suffering from arthritis, as is John Gyson. Gus Sarger is having a siege of bladder trouble. O. Blasing and Crim report sick, also. J. Countryman is improving after an operation. And never do we forget our Carl Voelmecke, for



MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. B-212 WHO WIRED THE ULTRA-MODERN NEW PLANT OF THE STRIETMANN BAKING COMPANY

whom we always have a fond good wish for recovery.

During the past month we have had two deaths of persons connected with electrical contracting, Louis Bauer, Sr., father of Elmer Bauer, of the Bauer Electric Company. We give our sympathies to Elmer Bauer, his mother and brothers. Concerning our local more directly is the death of George Bertke, an officer of the Bertke Electric Company, who will be greatly missed by a lot of us as a good boss and a swell fellow. To Mrs. Bertke and the children L. U. No. B-212 sends its deepest condolences.

I am enclosing a photo taken on the site of the new Streitmann Biscuit factory, located in Mariemont, one of Cincinnati's leading suburbs. This new, modern bakery is nearing completion, a 100 per cent union job throughout. Electrical contract was handled by the Beltz-Hoover Electric Company under the able supervision of Joseph R. Pope, with Stanley Doerger as foreman, a first-class fellow and foreman who knows how to put in a first-class job.

The future here looks very nice for quite a while.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

With the weather getting warmer, the war hotter, the kilowatt load down, more boys leaving for the service, illness, operations, miniature earthquakes, and a host of other items, it's a combination that is hard to visualize. I am forced to believe that the sum of the news that crosses your scribe's desk truly runs the gamut of human emotions.

Buck Buchanan and his crew are getting thin rushing a pair of towers and two 69,000 volt lines to the new propeller plant. The gang is very much interested in helping Uncle Sam get his calling cards to Tokio very soon. Buck received a surprise visit from his sister who resides in Pasadena, Calif., some time ago. Since they had not met in 20 years, Buck really admits that the surprise was complete.

The kilowatt load is down, and true to the newspaper theory it must be the laboring man's fault. There must be some sinister explanation for it. Perhaps Vermin Arnold will get around to that later.

President Roosevelt has been freezing credits, prices and the manufacture of non-essential goods that we may prevent the usual post-war deflation. Now we see some store owners keeping open half the night to sell more goods and to increase the demand that the President is trying to reduce. I wonder if it is patriotism or a sincere desire to help the poor man (he has money now) outwit a strange handicap he has not had since the last war deflation?

Your scribe has an eight-room house and only the spouse and self to use all the space. With the draft board rules becoming more stringent, I, like many other dads, may again have the house full. Daughters and daughters-in-law may yet fill those rooms as our sons leave us to fight the "Son of Heaven" (some say the male offspring of a female canine) and his fellow renegade, the Mad Paper Hanger.

Mike Allore is a popular fellow at the Acme. The task of loading his power boat out of the paint shop and onto a cradle was speedily accomplished by a gang of men from the powerhouse. The job was rushed and Mike's stock boosted by the refreshments, both solid and fluid. We hope that you will let us in on the launching, too, Mike.

Emmet Martin hopes to have that husky voice of his lifted a notch or two soon. Vocal

records need some attention and tuning up, says Emmet, so off to the hospital. Good luck, Emmet.

The Edison has installed a very fine plaque in the turbine room at Acme station upon which are placed the names of the boys who have joined the armed forces. I understand that each department is doing the same. Bob Jones added a very neat and pleasing touch to our plaque by placing two silk (made in America) flags at the top in bronze holders.

Abie Martin always did swagger when he walked, but since son Bill has been going great guns in the Air Corps, Abie walks as though he doesn't care who owns the place—and it's O.K. with us, too.

Ryan substation is seldom in the news, but one of those small buildings where catalogues are kept (used) almost made the front page. The collapse of this small but important building, preceded by much shuddering, left one man certain that an earthquake could hold no greater terror.

It was with deep regret that the boys of Acme station learned that Mrs. Manners had passed away at a local hospital. George is an ardent sports fan and was well known and liked here. We may fight the Grim Reaper but he always wins the last round with all of us.

A splendid suggestion has been made to the fellows of L. U. No. 245 and I offer it again to all. It may be of help in time of disaster, need or illness of yourself, family or friends. When a blood transfusion is needed it is usually urgent. George lost much time trying to find a suitable type of blood to match that of Mrs. Manners when she was critically ill, hence he suggests that we each make a type test and register the same with Local No. 245. Doing this might be the means of saving the life of some one you care for, or a friend.

Brother Mason has joined the Navy and Brother Stiger, the Army; both fellows from Acme. As yet no word as to where they are sent.

Ed Crandal is getting his smile back again, for Mrs. C. is home, he hopes, to stay. Mrs. Crandal's illness, hospitalization and surgery had Ed in the subcellar.

Fred McCloud is at the Great Lakes Training Station. But I have no word as to how he likes it there or if they use the elusive ham-mock to sleep in.

The line department recently lost Art Voss to the Army and Vince Miller to the Navy. Scott Smith has returned to the job for light duty for a while.

Oakdale substation should be the Garden of Eden soon if the plants and seeds mature as per hopes. One of the fellows suggested some poison ivy to help keep up the illusion. He must be married.

I wonder how many men read the article printed in the New York Times and reprinted in the Toledo Union Leader? This entire item was paid for at advertising rates by the American Federation of Labor and will be followed by additional ones that the public may be informed truthfully as to the real intent of the labor-baiting, hating groups that are weeping so loudly over the awful conditions. The so-called free press is free only to the privileged few, and not to labor.

Al Layman and Carl Standriff gave a helping hand to the "collect scrap" drive recently. While Saturday was their day off both men gave their time and drove Edison trucks to pick up the scrap while the Boy Scouts went from house to house.

The Edison Co. continues to prepare to meet any emergency, new fire fighting equipment and instruction to the employees as to best uses of same are the order of the day.

The recently organized Square Club of the Toledo Edison Co. put on a very good show

April 22. Certain of the leading characters are worth-while candidates for the Toledo Repertoire Little Theatre cast.

An old drink with a new name has reached Toledo from the East. Several bars now feature *The Jap Slapper* in the 10c and 25c size. It consists of a War Savings Stamp and a glass of water. Drink hearty, fellows; there will be no headaches and no regrets.

This will be all for a while. I hope that by next writing some American bomber will have answered the question that I have had in mind for a long time. "What will happen when a large bomb is dropped into the crater of Fujiyama?" Huge tidal waves, severe earth tremors and a great death toll followed the Sacred Mountain's last spasm. It should be about ready for a good rumba now.

D. D. DE TROW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-263, DUBUQUE, IOWA

Editor:

Now that spring has arrived and summer is arriving, the old vacation schedule has been taken out and dusted off. To start the ball rolling Ralph Stewart, an oil can from the powerhouse, said, "Me first," and away he goes. So for the next few months the old hot air will sure flow at the meetings about the fishing and loafing. Ralph has a couple of acres of rocks he wants to convert into grub. I'll be over for some radishes, Ralph.

Joe Correll showed up at the meeting the other night. Come more often, Joe; we have missed you.

Arnold Spurny is a proud grandfather. Some boy, according to him. The way he struts around you would think it was his instead of his daughter's. No cigars were in sight either, Spurny. Spurny is our local load dispatcher. Maybe he is so busy he forgot the smokes.

The boys at the plant are pretty cocky now with the new boiler in service. It sure is a honey. Also the new coal handling system with the new hopper is pepping things up quite a bit. The plant is quite a busy place these days. No. 3 turbine is getting a good going over by our plant maintenance crew and will be sending out those kilowatts that are going to be needed very soon.

Morris Boyd, power plant clerk, has joined the Navy as a petty officer. Slap a Jap for us, Morris.

Leo (Chips) Spahn of the line gang took himself a wife awhile back. He still has his head in the clouds. How's her cooking, Chips?

Ben Vyverburg, our plant janitor, is back on the job after being sick. Welcome back, Ben.

Dave Haye, the line foreman, forgot where he parked his car the other day. With the help of the police it was found where he left it. Shame on you, Dave, with tires as scarce as they are. Dave reports he has that problem licked. He is going to buy a map of the city and mark the spot where he parks.

Local No. B-263 is doing its part in this scrap. We have purchased \$3,500 worth of bonds and the membership is 100 per cent on buying bonds on the payroll plan. We were the first around here to do so.

March and April were pretty hectic for the gang around here, so I'll sign off until I get a couple of good vacation stories, and that should be soon.

KENNETH D. AMOS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Hello, Brothers! Here I am again after several years of silence. L. U. No. 329 has not had a letter in the *WORKER* for some little time, so I decided it was about time to remind

the Brothers we still belong to the international organization.

We are doing pretty good around "these diggin's." Most of the boys work a little on the job and farm all night. Some of the Brothers don't have time to come to meetings because they have to work their gardens. I passed by one Brother's home this afternoon to see him—he had a nice defense garden—four rows 13 feet long—52 feet in all.

Now that hunting season has closed and fishing season is about here, down around the storeroom where the most of us work there are some really nice "fish" caught during the noon hour. The only trouble is the ones "caught" can't be fried and eaten.

Well, so much for the "bull"—I better tell you how we are really doing. We have lost several good men who left to go to defense jobs; however, the rest of us might be too old to travel or else have a cool foot.

Now about the 40-hour week. It seems somebody or other is always proposing to do away with it. If you haven't done so already, it might not be a bad idea to drop a line to your Senator or Representative. Let us all go down the line with our President, F. D. R., and I think Elmer Davis is on our side. Let's hold on to what we have fought 50 years for.

Local Union No. 329 has had a good and a bad year. For the "good," we have enjoyed very good conditions and the "pay" was fair, but at the present time the high cost of living is making us cut corners. Looking back several years we have done lots of work—have had lots of men working and have built the conditions on our job to tops.

For the "bad luck" we have had lots of sickness, a few accidents, and within the past month lost one beloved Brother, John Sias. He was lost at sea, a victim of war. He was a member of the crew of a boat torpedoed by a submarine in Atlantic waters.

Well, friends, I am going to find a place to hang up soon, but I say again, let us all go along with our commander-in-chief, F. D. R., and don't forget with your loose change, both dimes and dollars, buy stamps and bonds; and I hope before long we can make the Japs remember Pearl Harbor.

This is pinch hitting "Stormy" Davis broadcasting from assigned frequency Local Union No. 329, I. B. E. W., Shreveport, La.

W. J. ("STORMY") DAVIS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-333, PORTLAND, MAINE Editor:

Last month I reported that the boys were trying to solve the H. C. L. in this defense area, and the only logical solution they could find was to ask the Cumberland County Power and Light Company for a 25-cent-per-hour wage increase. I agree that sounds like a lot of money, but with conditions, rents and everything else hitting the sky, 25 cents is very conservative. The local has notified the management that they are ready to negotiate the agreement at once. However, the committee will probably have to wait until Fred D. Gordan, vice president and general manager, returns from his annual visit to the sunny south. President Philip T. Place heads the local's committee, and he will be ably assisted by Vice President Richard Wilson, of the Cape Steam Station; Brothers Walter Fisher, of the mechanical department; Arthur St. John, of the Sanford Division, and Frank Lacey, the Biddeford Division.

J. J. McLeod, our erstwhile poet, met with an accident a few weeks ago when he fell into an opening, fracturing a foot, but is reported as recovering and resting at home. By the way, Jack registered for the Selective Service even though he was obliged to travel along with the aid of crutches.

The frontispiece this month is from a painting "SHORES OF LAKE LAHONTON," by Maynard Dixon.

Karl Hincks has recovered from an appendectomy and is back on the job once again. Mrs. Place, wife of President Phil, also is recovering from a surgical operation.

Maurice Libby has entered the real estate business, having rented his Mabel Street house.

Harry L. Lowell, Jr., got his picture in the Sunday papers (not the comic section, either) when he caught that big salmon, and, oh, boy! did our former secretary, Sid Boudway, get hot just as soon as he saw that picture. He gathered Millie and the boat and started out for a bigger fish than Harry's. At the present time he has not been successful.

Dan Libby and ? ? went trout fishing, and lo! and behold they captured one in the vicinity of Bonny Eagle.

Brother Whitehouse is confined at home by illness. The boys wish him a speedy recovery.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Austin on the arrival of a third son.

Paul Conroy, Jr., was guest of honor at a stag party tendered by the boys of the line, cable and garage department. A. F. Jordan, line superintendent, presented Brother Conroy with a military watch to take with him when he slaps the Japs. The dinner at the Roma was attended by about 20 of the boys.

Representative William Steinmiller installed Local No. 1317, of Portland. The membership of this local includes the better electricians at the shipyards at South Portland, and we welcome them to the Brotherhood. Floyd Lancaster heads the local as president. Just watch and see what they do in behalf of the shipyard electrician. Brother Steinmiller also installed a new local at Rockland. They, too, are welcomed to our Brotherhood. Perchance if there be any person who thinks international officers have nothing to do except gather around a highly-polished table and take life easy, after watching the work of Vice President Regan, Representatives Steinmiller, Kenefick and Organizer Akers, I do not agree with them.

Organizer Akers is making rapid progress with employees of the Central Maine Power Company. Locals have been set up at Lewiston and Waterville. Honestly, now, it looks to me that just about all of the electrical workers in Maine will be members of our Brotherhood within the next few months.

Are you buying all the War Bonds and Stamps you can? If not, why not?

The time has come when we must pay to preserve that freedom we all enjoy.

HORACE E. HOWE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

This is an appeal addressed to all organized workers to get in line and buy a share in America. The sale of War Bonds and Stamps fell off badly during the months of March and April. Let's hope that it will not take another Pearl Harbor to promote additional sales among our membership. Do not get me wrong, labor organizations are doing a fine job in cooperating with the Treasury Department in promoting the sale of stamps and bonds. Local unions are purchasing bonds out of their treasuries, and I do not believe that there is a local union in the United States

that has not purchased bonds to the limit of their resources.

This is not enough, however, the individual members of organizations must also cooperate 100 per cent, and I mean 100 per cent, each and every individual must pledge an amount of at least 10 per cent of their wages weekly for the duration of the war. Secretary Morgenthau has appealed to organized labor to render all assistance possible in the sale of War Bonds and Stamps. As we all know, the cost of the war is very great. In order to meet this cost a regular and steady flow of dollars from the sale of bonds and stamps must find its way into the Treasury of the United States. This money is needed to win the war.

In order to promote the sale of bonds and stamps among the membership of organized labor, it is necessary that every individual assist in this work to the extent of your ability. You must call upon the membership of organized labor whenever opportunity presents itself for you to do so to purchase War Savings Bonds and Stamps regularly in order to help our government win the war. Urge the workers to agree to payroll deductions with their employers of at least 10 per cent of their earnings each pay, said amount to be used to purchase bonds and stamps.

This action will serve as a check against inflation, and at the same time will enable the workers to save money which they will, no doubt, badly need when the post-war period arrives.

The Congress of the United States is threatening the enactment of legislation which would provide for compulsory payroll deductions. We do not believe that this form of compulsion is necessary. Instead we are recommending that a payroll deduction plan of 10 per cent of the earnings of the workers be put into effect as a voluntary plan. We are confident if this plan is universally applied and is put into effect that we can head off and prevent the enactment of compulsory payroll legislation.

Again I ask all organized workers to appeal to your Brother members to agree upon and put into effect the 10 per cent payroll deduction plan for the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps.

Management and labor are working hand in hand to help win this war, now let's have labor and government cooperate in the important measure of financing the war.

Local No. 363 has voted at our last meeting to purchase weekly or monthly bonds with the entire proceeds of our unemployment funds, leaving only the amount of \$1,000 in this fund, all in excess at the present time to be converted into War Bonds. The future proceeds of our unemployment assessments are to be applied toward the purchase of bonds.

Just another word of counsel, Brothers, watch John L. Lewis, also some of our own affiliated members of a building trades union who have designs on forming the long-awaited third labor movement. Wherever possible try to break up any attempts of the United Mine Workers toward organizing, especially among the farmers.

We have a tough job on our hands but I am sure that organized labor under the A. F. of L. will come through, proving in spite of our enemies that we are the workers who are fighting America's war on the home front, carrying on the victory production program. We are building Army camps and Naval stations in record time. We are building defense outposts beyond the continental limits of the United States, giving up our safe jobs at home to do our bit. Union truck drivers are pushing their trucks over the Burma Road to supply the armies of China, despite enemy

bombers. At Wake and Guam Islands we fought beside the Marines. Some 1,100 union members are now in concentration camps in Japan. Make sure the sacrifices of these Brothers have not been in vain, buy a little old War Bond this week and every other week until we have the war won.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Orchids to Mrs. Roosevelt, who saw through the propaganda campaign against labor, has had the courage to come out in favor of the 40-hour week, saying that conditions fought for and won, should be preserved so that after the war the soldiers and sailors will be able to return to their jobs under decent conditions.

The Manufacturers' Association should be made to show cause why this campaign is not seditions. The Peglerites could wait until peace time to drag out the skeletons. Perhaps he has a closet, too. Screwball Congressmen who kill every law that would help win the war by talking on amendments, should be taken out and shot pronto. Scrap half the economists in Washington, go to the nearest grammar school for boys and girls to take their places.

I'm glad they mention a \$25,000 limit on salaries. I wonder what you have to do to get that much? I've worked 10 hours a day for seven days and didn't get one-twentieth of that, and we had pie every meal and three kinds of cake. In passing, a word to our Congressmen and Senators. A great many men have gone from centers where war work was light, travelled to other cities, where help was scarce. In order to pay their expenses away from home and maintain their permanent homes they work overtime. The overtime pays their expenses away from home. Cut down this overtime and they just must drift away from the heavy industrial centers, which would cause a great disruption in war production. After much wasted valuable time, bonuses would be paid to get the men to travel again. Of course, the screwballs in the meantime would have won a great victory. Their names would be in the Congressional Record, but lost sight of would be the damage they did to war production.

I am in Detroit at present, working with a fine little "mon" I met in San Diego, Jimmie Nicoll, than whom there is no better. Jimmie wants his friends to know he may enlist in the kilties. Attention, Dick Noonan, Minnesota. Well, as Porky would say, these all, folks.

ED MCINERNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Remember how I told you that the banquet committee would have to go some to beat the annual banquet of 1941? Well, they went some. On Saturday, April 18, in the palatial banquet hall of the Hotel Manger, this committee promoted an affair that would make the ancient Roman feasts of Lucullus look like a single hamburger sandwich without onion, dropped in the sand.

Rich viands, rare wines (and stuff), and an all-pervading spirit of good fellowship blended into a harmonious whole which marked our annual pause for relaxation from the cares of the present struggle.

Johnny Gay (and a great little man, too) and his augmented committee are to be congratulated on having turned out an inspired performance. They really thought of everything.

Our toastmaster—(we are going to write one column without his name. From our last

few reports the impression got around that L. U. No. 396 had only two members, our toastmaster and Cyril the Demon Helper), our toastmaster turned out a finished performance, and our invited guests from sister locals and the industry responded with brief, well-chosen addresses.

The principal speaker of the evening, International Representative Kenefick, inspired and thrilled the gathering with a talk on patriotism and the fact that the I. B. E. W. is solidly behind the great commander-in-chief in promulgating this present war to a successful conclusion.

President W. Aloysius Aylward should be justly proud of the members of his family who were present. Corporal Thomas Aylward was the only member of Local No. 396 now serving with the colors who was able to be with us in person. Nine-year-old Nancy Aylward recited the pledge of allegiance to the flag, and gave an exhibition of single and double baton twirling almost incredible in its dexterity. The little lady is the holder of several championship medals. In addition to this, the versatile child gave a beautiful performance of ballroom and adagio dancing in partnership with her young brother, whose name we forget, but it doesn't matter, as he will never be called anything but "Red."

A very competent company of union vaudeville acts entertained until a late hour, and to make the evening perfect, there was no dancing.

Local No. 396 is bowling along at a great rate as to employment. Almost all members who were knocked off on account of priorities have been able to relocate themselves on defense work and there is a quiet feeling of pride when we are able to contribute our little bit to the ultimate annihilation of Hirohito and Adolf. (Say, whatever became of the guy who started this whole thing, Benito?)

Cyril, the Demon Helper, while lancing a blister with the pin of his identification button, remarked sadly, "I must be slipping, I remember almost the whole of the evening."

THE APSAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-407, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Editor:

A few words in my own defense for not writing for such a long time. This is necessary because the members have been giving me heck for not writing and it isn't even my fault, the reason being that for the past year I have been enlisted in the state guard and had to drill on almost every night that our meetings were being held, all because this guy Hitler started something for us to stop.

About three months ago the fourth district held a very interesting meeting in Charlotte. Several of the members from L. U. No. B-407 attended and enjoyed the many interesting talks that were made, also reported many important matters were discussed. All in all, the meeting was very beneficial to all who attended.

On the sixteenth day of last month this local suffered a severe shock and a great loss in the sudden passing of Brother David H. ("Uncle Dave") Jurney.

He had served as treasurer of L. U. No. B-407 ever since it was organized. He did his job well, he attended meetings regularly and was loved by all who knew him. He was an all-around good conscientious Christian man, always anxious to do whatever he could wherever needed most.

He was teacher of his Sunday School class and never missed a religious service whenever possible for him to attend.

Love of home and family is shown by the fact that he worked hard and managed to pay

for his home and to pay for his two children's education before his passing.

That he was well loved by his friends and fellow workers was evidenced by the attendance at his funeral and by the many flowers.

At our last meeting all the members stood at attention for one minute of silent meditation in honor of this good Brother, who will be ever remembered by all.

This week our local gave 14 dozen fresh country eggs to the underprivileged colored children here in Greensboro.

Many of the members are buying Defense Bonds.

Brother G. T. Richey was elected to serve as treasurer at our last meeting. He is to succeed the late Brother Jurney.

FORD FREEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, CANADA

Editor:

Members of this local are all busy generating and distributing the very essential electrical energy which is the driving power behind the machines which are fashioning the raw materials into the sinews of war in the form of tanks, guns, planes, ships and the hundreds of other articles which must be placed in the hands of the fighting men of "the United Nations" in ever-increasing quantities. Victory depends upon the material and manpower that flow from this continent—on how much and how soon they reach the battle fronts of the world.

So that the help may be neither too little nor too late, let each and every member of our great Brotherhood resolve to do his utmost in this struggle against the forces of evil.

Let no brave men in the firing line die because we faltered in our tasks at our bench, assembly line or machine.

Members of this local are helping in many ways in this fight for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The majority of us are too old for the front line. Some of us did our front-line work in the first World War, and in this one we are making donations of blood to the Red Cross, which is processed and sent overseas; we are purchasing War Bonds and Savings Certificates (our local union has added another one to our reserve fund recently), and so on and on. We must do our utmost to maintain and preserve our way of life.

Some of the members of our local give five hours a week to the Red Cross Society and in that five hours they help pack 4,000 boxes of food, each weighing about 11 pounds, which are sent to our men who have been unfortunate enough to have been captured by the enemy and are now prisoners of war. It is gratifying to know the majority of these boxes reach their destination safely, as I myself have seen many cards of acknowledgment of receipt of these boxes from the prisoners of war who have received them. So we on the home front must do our utmost, each in our own way, and carry on until final victory is achieved.

Our financial secretary, Brother Tom Kenny, is pleased with the manner in which our members have caught up in the payments of dues. He is doing his part in issuing receipts promptly, and it is up to us to keep up the good work and pay up on time. By doing so, we will never have any worry about losing our good standing in the Brotherhood. It is certainly worthwhile to protect our good standing as if anything happens to us, the insurance benefit payable to our beneficiaries comes at a time when they need it most. Then, again, our pension standing might be jeopardized by being lax in our method of paying our dues. So pay in advance if possible and keep it up and make it good business.

ness for yourself, our local and our International Office.

Will close with greetings from Local No. 492, Montreal, to all our comrades in arms.

H. M. NEVISON,
President.

L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

Yours through a woodpecker's hole, back on the air, and will attempt to give you from time to time high lights for this section.

Everything is going along very well. Everybody with their shoulders to the wheel, doing a man's size job, and believe us, we have the biggest job we have ever had in history and we are going to do it up in a big way. And, Brothers, it is up to us to do a man's size job, to take the bits in our teeth and, quoting our beloved Samuel Gompers, "To keep on carrying on, and the only way to do this is through cooperation." First, among ourselves. Second, with our government. Third, by sacrificing many things. Fourth, our purchase of Defense Bonds, keeping in mind this is an investment.

Your scribe is still with the Tennessee Valley Authority, under John D. Sharp, superintendent substation construction out of Wilson Dam, Ala. We cover Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, with an organization of over 300. The following men many of you readers remember: W. A. Alexander, Grover Waldrop, Harry Pepper, "Jew" Pierson, Harold Cooper, M. T. Love, "Doc" Giles, "Sleepy" Athearn, "Sport" Heath, Charlie Chessner, Pat Galbreath, Charlie "Shirt-tail" Anderson, Ralph Hickman, Strawn, Aaron Dean, W. S. Waggoner, W. Roberts, Perry Smith, Joe Power, Gene Thomas, these men are foremen. The supervisor of this outfit is John D. Sharp. His assistants are W. M. Stanley, Sam Donelson and Hubert Carlock. So much for the pick-handles and brains, now the brawn.

This department is proud of their safety record, also the fact they are the first department in the Tennessee Valley Authority to be 100 per cent first aid trained and have United States Bureau of Mines first aid certificates.

Now a brief outline of our apprentice and journeymen training program. We have 40 to 50 apprentices. They are required by contract to have 144 hours, each period of 2,000 hours, of related study, and through the efforts of H. O. Murphy, John D. Sharp, Gordon M. Freeman and R. W. Klee, we are making it possible. Also seeing to it that this training is available to all enrolled in classes. This is no small detail, taking into consideration these men are spread over six states. I could write a book on safety and training, as both these babies make up part of my job. It's interesting work but, my, the headaches.

Visited with "Pop" Evans while in Florence, Ala. He is doing fine, foreman at the nitrate plant. Also had a session with Ted Loftis, business agent at Nashville, and Jack Carnes, business agent at Knoxville, Tenn.

Attended a meeting of substation construction foremen and clerks at Chattanooga, Tenn., February 20. Gatherings of this kind bring about a better understanding of procedure, and since the declaration of war things are very different and meetings of this kind necessary.

It is with regret that I have to announce the death of Brother Bill Beardon. Many of you remember him, a fine fellow, a man among men, a bang-up A-1 lineman.

My position at present makes it impossible for me to attend the meetings of L. U. No. 558 regularly but when I am afforded the opportunity to be present you will find me having a swell time meeting all the boys.

These are busy times in this section but hear of no shortage of manpower. Advise any Brothers thinking of coming for work in this section to contact Business Agent George Jackson at L. U. No. 558, Sheffield, Ala., by mail or wire.

Met up with B. H. Cooke's high-line crew here at Knoxville, on the 154 K.V. line from Cherokee Dam to Alcoa, Tenn. Henry Perry, assistant superintendent; Frank Hegler, general foreman; "Abe" Abercrombie, subforeman; Clyde "Rachael" Mays, subforeman. Linemen Hank Wilkerson, Clyde Cristie, Al Crowson, Lucian Turner, Roy English, E. D. Lyons and Brady Cox. Now here's a crew of go-getters, and when we blast hell out of Japan and Germany much credit should be given to men such as I have mentioned in this article.

Well, must finish this and get it in the mail or I won't be welcomed at local meeting.

Note that Houston, Texas, is having news in the JOURNAL. Fine! Two of my best friends are former members of your local, Joe S. Power and Dewey R. Davis, both bang-up good men, making it in a big way with the TVA. Joe is foreman with substation department and Dewey on dam construction at Watts Bar.

And, Brothers, this is the news as I hear it and see it through a woodpecker's hole.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

Local No. 617 held its annual banquet and thirty-fourth birthday party on the evening of April 18 at the beautiful Beresford Country Club. A committee composed of President Al Silva, W. Pease, chairman; Al Cameron, Business Manager Jack Crown, J. Van Winkle, Wayne Fairchild and P. C. MacKay made the arrangements for the party.

A crowd of 250 people sat down to a turkey dinner at 8:45 p. m. The first number on the program was the pledge of allegiance to the flag of our country, with P. C. MacKay acting as master of ceremonies. Following the pledge of allegiance a poem written by Mrs. Crown, wife of our business manager, was read. This poem was dedicated to the members of Local No. 617 who are called to service.

FOR YOU AND OUR U. S. A.

Time has come when you are to go,
Off to foreign countries to fight the foe;
Don your uniforms of khaki and blue,
For our country's sake we must spare you.

Mothers, wives and sweethearts, too,
Must give their loved ones as we've given you,
And, oh, how proud Uncle Sam will be
With an Army and Navy of men like thee!

We'll try to bear it, sons, for you
And for our U. S. A.
We'll think of you, so brave and true,
Fighting for our own red, white and blue.

We will pray both night and day
For our boys across the sea
And we trust that we'll be rewarded
With heroes of democracy.

After reading the poem all present joined in singing "God Bless America."

A large American flag stood at the head of a table set for 18 places for the members of Local No. 617 who are now in the service of our country. On each side of the flag were hung the pledge of allegiance and the service flag of our local. At each place at the table there was a small American flag and the cen-

terpiece was a large spray of beautiful flowers.

Short talks were made by the following members and guests: Brother Pease, Brother Al Silva, Brother Jack Crown, business manager; Brother Charles Fohen, business manager of Local No. 6, San Francisco; Brother Ed. Stock, business manager of Local No. 332, San Jose. Among our guests were Chief Inspector Al Russell, San Mateo County; J. Watson, electrical inspector, Burlingame; V. O. Davis, electrical inspector, San Mateo; County Manager Frederick Peterson; Charles Seafuse, business manager of B. & C. T. Council. Al Randall, business manager, Plumbers Union; Mr. Hart, personnel manager of the Western Pipe and Steel Company, and Mr. Hook, electrical engineer of the same company.

Our old timer and one of our charter members who is now on I. O. pension, Brother Charles Tuneberg, was with us. Of the five charter members left in the local, Brother Tuneberg and Brother Paul Ferrea were the only ones able to be present. The ones not present were Brother Al Moore, Brother Charles Morrison and Brother Harry Magee.

After the banquet was over the crowd adjourned to the dance floor to trip the light fantastic until the wee small hours—and all agreed that it was a fine party.

To make things brighter and happier for Brother Crown and Mrs. Crown, they had just received a radiogram from Brother Jack Crown, Jr., from Australia saying that he had arrived there with the American troops. Brother Vic Cellotti sent Chairman Pease a telegram from his army camp in Missouri which was read by Brother Pease.

We hope that all of our boys will be able to be with us at our next annual party.

P. C. MACKAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody; back again! Now that our nation has become fully mobilized for war, I am sure that everyone, wherever you are, will give your best so that this conflict may be drawn to a speedy close. In order to keep our minds on our business and to do our work, it is high time that the foes of labor should bury the ax of antagonism and hate for the duration of the war. The stench that these hypocrites stir up keeps the public riled up, confused and in such state of mind that they do not know the truth when they see it. It is now up to us all to stand together and see that the public is not misled by these false propagandists.

The President had a hard fight to start with in the Supreme Court, but now it is different. In Congress the laboring people are facing the same situation and can correct this ourselves by our votes. Are you going to fight to clean house and put men in Congress who will do something to benefit this nation? Men who will give everyone a fair deal? Men with courage, foresight, backbone and stability and the ability to think for the nation as a whole? These are the men we need today and this is what we will have to have in Congress in order to stop confusion, increase activity and show the world how to spell democracy. Our voice must be and will be heard on all things pertaining to labor and its benefits. To ignore this is fatal to all labor and the work it has accomplished.

Election will soon be here and it is time that every one of us check the time cards of our Senators and Representatives to see if he has been wasting time and whether he is worthy of going back.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. B-654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

We wish to dedicate this letter to the uniformed men in the service of our Government.

No praise is too high or no tribute is too great for those who are willing to make the supreme sacrifice in order that those back home may continue to enjoy the pleasures and comforts to which we in the United States are accustomed.

It is hard for us to visualize what is taking place in the front lines, whether on land, sea or in the air. Consider the fact that our finest men have volunteered or answered the call to serve in what we all know is the greatest crisis our nation has ever faced. Consider further the fact that these men and boys are more than meeting the enemy in every phase of warfare, and have proved, man for man, to be the superior warrior in every case.

Our future hope and happiness lies in the tradition that Americans have always measured up; and more so in times of emergency or peril.

Those of us who are still enjoying the pleasures and comforts at home have a job to do. Compared with the boys in the service it is a very easy job, but nevertheless a very important job.

We must give of our time and energy to its fullest extent; we must do more work than ever before, uncomplainingly and cheerfully to show the front lines that what is needed will be furnished to them at whatever sacrifice.

The fluorescent lighting course, given by L. U. No. B-654 came to a close on April 21. This course of instruction dealing with the principles, installation, operation and maintenance of the above subject ran for a period of 12 consecutive Tuesday evenings and was attended by an average of 25 apprentices and young mechanics. Through the aid and cooperation of several of our young men friends, who were in no way affiliated with the Brotherhood we were able to have the lessons typed, drawings made and 50 copies were duplicated and sold to those attending for the sum of \$1.00 per complete course, including a loose-leaf folder. Evidently the value of such information was realized by many of our older members and visiting Brothers, with the result that all copies were sold and 50 more have been ordered from the "publishers" to take care of the demand.

Our school has always been self supporting, our students most apt and attentive. The revenue from the sale of our fluorescent lighting courses will be used to purchase instruments and equipment required for school use and will remain the property of our local.

We are sure that those who attended will benefit in accordance with the effort put forth. It is our advice that the students continue to study and put into practice what has been learned.

It is with regret that we write of the sudden death of Brother Elmer Downey, late member of L. U. No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J. Brother Downey had been working within our jurisdiction for nearly a year, and during that time he endeared himself to many of us. We, from L. U. No. B-654, wish to express our sympathy to Brother Downey's family and to L. U. No. 211, on the loss of one who spent his life worthily.

"To have known him, was to love him!"

Brother Lucien Metzger is now teaching knot tying at the school. He will follow at the beginning of the fall with a course in cable splicing for a selected class of students. This is an opportunity seldom pre-

sented, so we look for quite a scramble among the students.

Business Manager Bert Chambers, Jr., assisted by the business managers representing the various crafts, are to be highly complimented and congratulated on their excellent work in securing the signed contracts for the largest housing project in the world. The Wilmington Construction Company, general contractors on this project, were evidently made to realize that the American Federation of Labor did not intend this contract to be done the open shop way. Legitimate contractors should realize that it pays to employ union building trades mechanics exclusively. To do so will insure the job delivered on schedule by craftsmen who know how.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

A new contract with our employer has recently been approved, in which we get about 10 per cent increase in pay and practically the same as a closed shop. The contract was negotiated by representatives of both the company and the union after several unsuccessful attempts. The old contract expired December 31, 1941, and the new contract is retroactive to that date and in effect until April 1, 1943.

With several of our members in the armed service of our country, we begin to realize, more than ever, our responsibility to our Brothers. Plans are under way to do something to remember the Brothers in service and cheer them along their way when the going is hard for them.

Our local has just purchased a new flag to be used at union meetings and public demonstrations. It is four feet by six feet and is equipped with a pedestal. Brother Lee Williams has been appointed flag bearer.

At our last regular meeting all members present swore allegiance to the flag in a very impressive ceremony, which will probably be made a part of each future meeting.

The recent orders of freezing merchandise as well as men called to service, have caused several changes in our employment. Men are being shifted from one department to another in an effort to keep everything going as smoothly as possible. Also present indications are that several men will be laid off as a result of the freezing of merchandise.

We were all quite thrilled by the comments in the April issue of ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL from the different locals about the recent controversy in Washington regarding organized labor. We know that labor has as much or more at stake in the winning of the war than anyone else and would stand to lose if our country should lose the fight. Therefore we know that labor would be the last group to fail to do its part in winning the war.

We believe the enemies of organized labor are trying to take advantage of the present emergency to give labor a black name in the minds of the public in general. Therefore, we feel that all true union men should do and say all within their power to disprove the statements made in Washington by our opponents.

Therefore, let us all prove our loyalty to our country by continued maximum production in whatever is our individual trade, purchase all the War Bonds we can, even to the extent of drastic self-denial, and at the same time let the public know we are doing our part cheerfully to win.

Yours for an early victory.

CHARLES MILLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Well, Houston is still on the map in the way of building. The building permits of the city last month showed that we had dropped about \$1,000 under the same month last year. This takes in all permits in the city and most of the work that is going on now is outside the city limits.

To the sorrow of the electrical industry, the city had to revise its city electrical ordinance, due to the shortage of material. This, however, just applies for the duration.

The international president has Mr. Cox and Mr. Walker in the field now organizing the marine electricians at the Irish Bend Ship Building Company. They have quite a few members now on this job and hope to have more soon. Brother Dan Tracy visited his home town last week. Was sorry that he couldn't get to attend our meeting before he was called back to Washington.

Seems like our Senators from Texas are thinking more about whipping down labor than they are the Axis. Our flour man, who sang himself from the flour business to a seat in the Senate, has lots of help from Tom Connally and Thomas. The only way to get rid of them is to use your vote the next time they come up for reelection. These boys in Washington are now trying to freeze all local union funds. If every local union would do like we have done there wouldn't be any funds for them to freeze. Our local has bought \$25,000 in bonds and in the near future will buy some more. Wonder how much all the Senators who are fighting labor have spent for bonds?

We now have some 15 members in the service. We are hanging an honor roll in our meeting place for these members, and will be adding to this list all the time.

W. H. (BILLY) FOSTER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 738, MARSHALL, TEXAS

Editor:

The new contract for Locals Nos. 329, 738 and 386 was signed yesterday by mutual agreement between the company and the three locals, to leave the working conditions as they were and raise the salaries a small amount. I can't speak for the other two locals, but L. U. No. 738 had the majority of seven votes to leave the contract working rules as they were and accept the raise offered by the company in a mutual agreement instead of going into negotiations and possibly sacrificing some of the working conditions for more money than the company offered. It was stated by the company officials that should the government apply a salary tax or add any other severe type of tax that the locals would be free to negotiate for more money before this present contract has expired.

We'd like to greet Brothers Edwards and Caldwell, of Decatur, Ill., and say that the fish have started biting here now.

Most of the Brothers of L. U. No. 738 are buying Defense Bonds and Stamps and we feel that they are everywhere as any patriotic citizens should. Regardless of what a number of the Senators say and think, we think that every fullfledged union man is

Women's Auxiliary Button



A beautiful little pin in blue and white enamel on gold, designed especially for I. B. E. W. women's auxiliary members. Complete with safety catch.

\$1.50

*Please add 10% for Federal Tax

ENERGY WILL WIN THE WAR!

S Your ENERGY by learning to bend pipe to exact measurement
A MATERIAL by NOT making bends for the junk pile.
V Your JOB by being more efficient
E Your MONEY by securing a copy of

"PRECISION CONDUIT BENDING"

By JUAN BOAS, Instructor,
N. Y. Trade School

Now during emergency \$1.00

Post war price will again be \$1.50
Mail coupon and M. O. to

J. BOAS, 2054 E. 47th St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send copy of "P. C. B."

Name _____

Address _____

willing to sacrifice everything in reason to help win the war, but is man enough to protect himself against any unreasonable requests made by some of the government officials who wish to make the laboring man make a greater sacrifice than the manufacturers. Let's vote right in our local and national elections and avoid being sold out by those who won't consider labor's side of the situation. So keep your minds refreshed and your poll tax paid.

Best wishes to the JOURNAL.

LITTLE MAN,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—Thanks to Brother Carle for his assistance in the negotiations.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Attention! members of Local No. 794! We are soldiers in overalls; we are the army of production! Every factory is an arsenal of democracy. Every machine is a weapon in the war against fascism. The nation expects us to do our duty. Let the weapons of war pour from every factory! Let every machine operate 24 hours a day. Produce for victory! This is a fine patriotic gesture which I am sure everyone understands.

But we have another patriotic duty to perform. Our International now requires us to pay a per capita to pay the dues of any of our members called to the colors. What everyone may think of this matter is their business, but we must not forget it is a decision of the entire membership, and is a law.

At our last regular meeting, held April 16, in giving reports on various activities this is one which stood out: The membership had gone over the top 100 per cent on War Bonds.

It is a good indication that we realize that we are in this war and we are going to win. Of course, we also realize that greater sacrifices will be asked of us, one way or another, but nothing was ever achieved without sacrifice.

There are some awfully clever people who are planting anti-labor propaganda in our armed forces. It is a known fact that soldiers echo statements that it is unfair for them to risk their lives for so little while "unpatriotic labor" is getting "sky-high" wages. Other soldiers talk about their buddies being killed because strikes in the defense industries keep them from getting weapons. The people who spread these sophistries and falsehoods are not to be looked for in and around Army camps. They are in Congress, at radio microphones and in the editorial chairs of newspapers. They do not aim their propaganda at soldiers and sailors alone, but at the whole American people. There is no doubt about the cleverness of some of the anti-labor propagandists. A certain radio commentator was clever when he said that in February enough time was lost through strikes in defense industries to build 200 bombing planes. He might as well have said that pinholes in the water pipes of America lost enough water to keep 200 men alive. The 200 men are alive; the 200 planes were built and 2,800 others. Not one plane was lost or held up by a strike in February, or in any other month since the war started. But the whole airplane industry has lost thousands of planes because of an agreement between an American corporation and a German corporation restricting the output of magnesium. Whole airplane assembly lines are still being shut down from time to time because the owner of a patent on one tiny screw stubbornly refuses to let his competitors manufacture them. Our government has just seized five airplane factories because management, not labor, was failing to produce. The anti-labor propagandists say nothing about things that really hold back production. Soldiers who listen to the enemies of labor should understand that good wages now, to those who are working in industry means good wages for soldiers and sailors when they come back to their jobs. Those copperheads should not forget we are at war. Labor knows it. Management knows it. The "awfully clever people" do not. They are too busy at war with their fellow Americans.

Every newspaper man knows that MacArthur is news. But when America's heroic cabled American unions his confidence in labor, many newspapers, busily engaged in the great lie campaign against labor, suppressed the story. On March 31 MacArthur cabled labor, commending it on its magnificent part in every great war. He called labor "the indestructible backbone that will determine the present vital struggle." General MacArthur went on to say to the CIO and the A. F. of L.: "May God bless you all for your splendid patriotism." The New York Times, on April 1, did not print this story. Next day it buried it under a tiny heading on page 4. Thousands of newspapers never mentioned it.

Beware of rumor mongers, the ones who come up and say, "Did you read this or did you hear that?" They will say, "It was in the Chicago Tribune," etc. They will not say, "Our allies are making progress," or "We will win out." Whether consciously or unconsciously, they are knocking our government and playing into Hitler's hands. We have splendid articles in our labor journals, especially our own ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. The article on profits in the April issue should be read by every member. This is no time to listen to criticism. We are in a war and we want to remain a free people. In my opinion,

the best way to stop a rumor is to stop it before it gets started.

W. S. McLAREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Editor:

I am writing this April 27, which has some historical significance inasmuch as it is registration day for the men from 45 to 65 years of age. As I registered this morning I held in my hand a Certificate of Discharge from Military Service from World War No. 1. Although I have no idea that I will be called into active service I am sure there are thousands of men in this class who will be able to render valuable service to the country in this crisis. If Uncle Sam sees fit to call me I am ready to render any service possible.

Today also is southern Confederate Memorial Day, held in the South at this time because the flowers are all in bloom, in memory of the heroes who fought and died for the "lost cause." The War Between the States produced great men on both sides of the conflict. Practically every general who served on either side was a graduate of West Point and they were in some instances classmates.

The father of this writer will be remembered today. He fought for the southern cause and lost a limb at the Battle of Gettysburg. The sore feelings of this tragic affair have been healed and we now stand as one nation, and in the present war our forces will be made up of men from the North, South, East and West.

I have just heard the President's seven-point program delivered to Congress with his recommendations, which cover the war situation completely. I am sure it will meet the approval of all true Americans. I place my confidence in him to steer our country in this crisis, rather than leave it to members who sit in Washington and for political and selfish interests kill valuable time and waste the people's money on a lot of hot air. Sometimes I think it would be best if Congress would adjourn and go home.

The railroad crafts and skilled workers throughout the country are really the men behind the men behind the gun.

The boys in our crafts employed at S. A. L. Railroad shops subscribed 100 per cent through the pay roll allotment plan for War Savings Bonds. I am sure our boys at the Jacksonville Terminal Company are doing their part also.

Liberty is worth fighting for.

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1215, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Editor:

After a prolonged period of silence, we contribute the following items of interest. Ralph Shultz left Washington on April 12 for a vacation in Florida and stated that if there were any enemy subs operating in the waters thereabouts, he would have the situation well in hand before he returned. Walter "Butch" Brester has been living alone and not liking it for some time now; in desperation, he went back to Cincinnati for the remainder with a vow to "bring 'em back or bust." Seems that he had to loan his wife to his parents, as housekeeper, because of serious illness in the family. After his wife finds all the dirty dishes in the sink when she gets home, he will have some tall apologizing to do. We hear that dishes are piled so high in the house that he was afraid to open the doors and spent his last few nights in town sleeping on the porch. J. M. "Dick" Whitman now is the undisputed holder of the title of "Speedking." The story is going around that the C. A. A.

(Continued on page 253)

IN MEMORIAM

George M. Kienzle, L. U. No. 252

Reinitiated August 26, 1936

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst on March 29, 1942, our esteemed and worthy Brother, George M. Kienzle; and

Whereas in the death of our dear Brother L. U. No. 252 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 252 pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in reverent silence for one minute, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

H. G. BACON,
GEORGE COMBS,
W. H. GREGOR,
IRA N. FERRIS,
REUBEN ROSE,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Committee

John Fallon, L. U. No. 129

Reinitiated March 22, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 129, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, John Fallon, who was called from us on April 9, 1942; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

ROBLEY EVANS,
ROBERT WARD,
DAN WRIGHT,

Elyria, Ohio.

Committee

Mark Porter, L. U. No. 869

Initiated December 7, 1922

It is with feelings of deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 869, report the sudden passing of our beloved officer and friend, Brother Mark Porter, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, called from our midst to his final reward March 24; and

Whereas our local has lost a faithful officer and loyal union Brother; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 60 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our late Brother's bereaved family with our sincere expression of deep sympathy for them in their loss of a loving husband and father.

L. J. BARRY,
J. H. SMITH,
J. W. PAGE,
H. HILL,

Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Committee

Emmanuel A. Helquist, L. U. No. 214

Initiated June 6, 1930

It has been the will of the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, to recall to his keeping our own Brother, Emmanuel A. Helquist, who, by his kindness and sympathy, had worked himself into the very hearts of his fellow workers.

Therefore, it is with deepest regret that we, the fellow Brothers of L. U. No. 214, extend our fullest heartfelt sympathy to his family in this their great loss, which we share with them to an extent beyond all words.

As honor and tribute to Brother Helquist's memory, we shall drape our charter for 30 days, and send a copy of this memoir to his family, place a copy upon the minutes of our local union, and send a copy to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CHARLES H. FOOTE,
WALTER D. CRAWFORD,
GEORGE A. HLAVACEK,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Joe Wheeler Brown, L. U. No. 558

Initiated January 3, 1941

We, the members of L. U. No. 558, with a feeling of regret, record the death of Brother Joe Wheeler Brown, who passed suddenly from our midst on March 27, 1942.

As a man's greatness may be appraised by the character of the enemies he has made, so somewhat may a local attain abiding greatness by the losses it has sustained. We will remember Brother Brown as being an ideal union man. Being this, he was everything else.

May we, in the inadequate manner of men, offer our sympathy to his family and friends and in tribute to his memory

Resolve, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy be placed on the minutes of this local.

GEORGE E. JACKSON,
Financial Secretary
and Business Manager

Sheffield, Ala.

Russell D. Hoover, L. U. No. B-1123

Initiated March 24, 1938

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother Russell D. Hoover, one of our most respected members.

Whereas in the death of Brother Hoover we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HAROLD J. CARSON,
Recording Secretary

Washington, N. J.

George Burghardt, L. U. No. 494

Initiated January 26, 1939

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 494, record the passing of our late Brother, George Burghardt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
GEORGE KAISER,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARDEN FENSEL,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee

James C. Ledbetter, L. U. No. B-309

Initiated January 10, 1922 in L. U. No. 703

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. B-309, record the death of our friend and Brother, James C. Ledbetter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting; a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. F. CURRIE,
P. H. COONEY,
ROY CAMERER,

E. St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

Eno Lochbaum, L. U. No. B-34

Initiated February 22, 1917

Whereas Brother Eno Lochbaum has been taken from our midst; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-34 stand in silent tribute for one minute, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; also a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal.

BEN MEINEN,
W. N. McDONALD,
CARL ANDRAE,

Peoria, Ill.

Committee

LeRoy C. Bates, L. U. No. B-414

Initiated November 20, 1941

We, the members of L. U. No. B-414, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the sudden death of our esteemed Brother, LeRoy C. Bates, on March 22, 1942.

Whereas in the death of Brother Bates we have lost a true and worthy member and loyal friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing to them our deepest sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of this local union, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HAROLD F. LANDIS,
BENJAMIN M. WEIGAND,

ELWOOD S. HACKENBERGER,

Lancaster, Pa.

Committee

Claude H. Voris, L. U. No. B-18

Reinitiated September 13, 1938

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-18 record the passing of Brother Claude H. Voris; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Voris.

F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
L. B. HOFFMAN,
GEORGE SIMMONDS,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

Newman L. Rogers, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated May 1, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-18 record the passing of Brother Newman L. Rogers; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
L. B. HOFFMAN,
GEORGE SIMMONDS,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

John W. Deering, L. U. No. B-18

Reinitiated April 14, 1941

It is with a feeling of deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. B-18 record the death of Brother John W. Deering; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to his bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in remembrance of Brother Deering.

F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
L. B. HOFFMAN,
GEORGE SIMMONDS,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

William F. Bearden, L. U. No. 852

Initiated September 4, 1936 in L. U. No. 558

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our loyal Brother, William F. Bearden; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Bearden L. U. No. 852 and our Brotherhood have lost one of our valued members and good workers in the cause of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 852 expresses its sense of loss in the departure of our late Brother for all of his kindness and activities in the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere condolence to the family of Brother Bearden in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. 852, and a copy be sent the Journal for publication and the charter be draped for 30 days.

B. L. DONALLY,
W. O. TIMMONS,
E. H. BURNS,

Corinth, Miss.

Committee

H. S. Morton, L. U. No. B-18*Initiated July 31, 1940*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-18, record the passing of our Brother, H. S. Morton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
L. B. HOFFMAN,
GEORGE SIMMONDS,
Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Claude Musser, L. U. No. 697*Reinitiated April 12, 1926*

Whereas it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Claude Musser; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Musser L. U. No. 697 has lost a loyal and true member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 697, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GALE V. FAUVER,
FRED LOUCKS,
CHARLES LUNDQUIST,
Gary, Ind. Committee

Norman Carlton, L. U. No. 353*Initiated March 2, 1936*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 353, record the passing of Brother Norman Carlton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CECIL M. SHAW,
Toronto, Ont. Financial Secretary

Victor De Lonais, L. U. No. 623*Initiated March 18, 1908*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 623, mourn the passing away of Brother Victor De Lonais from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother De Lonais; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and one to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

T. J. RYAN,
CHARLES WILLS,
SAM TRESSIDER,
Butte, Mont. Committee

David H. Journey, L. U. No. B-407*Initiated April 7, 1941*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, David H. Journey;

Whereas L. U. No. B-407 has lost a loyal and faithful member and treasurer of L. U. No. B-407; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, David H. Journey; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-407, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-407 be draped in mourning for a period of 60 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother.

L. A. McDONALD,
WALTER RICHEY,
R. E. JOBE,
Greensboro, N. C. Committee

Omer Andre, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated May 25, 1918 in L. U. No. 201*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Omer Andre; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-9 has lost in the passing of Brother Andre one of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EARL MORRIS,
C. A. DALTON,
HARRY SLATER,
Chicago, Ill. Committee

H. B. Penna, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated November 3, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, H. B. Penna; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-9 has lost in the passing of Brother Penna one of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

GERALD LEFORGE,
EDWIN E. SAGER,
HARRY SLATER,
Chicago, Ill. Committee

Otis Corbett, L. U. No. 682*Initiated July 6, 1939*

We, the members of L. U. No. 682, with the sincerest feeling of sorrow and regret, record the sudden passing of our esteemed Brother, Otis Corbett.

Whereas although our deceased Brother was a member for only a few years, his loyalty, good fellowship, and earnest effort to do his best to spread the benefits of organized labor will long be remembered by the members of L. U. No. 682.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. 682, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. E. BROWN,
St. Petersburg, Fla. Recording Secretary

Daniel B. Morgan, L. U. No. 397*Reinitiated December 11, 1923*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 397 mourn the death of our Brother, Daniel B. Morgan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM PHIFER QUINN,
P. F. WILSON,
G. EDGAR MURPHY,
Balboa, C. Z. Committee

W. F. Richardson, L. U. No. B-962*Reinitiated April 1, 1941*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-962, record the passing of our late Brother W. F. Richardson on March 25, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our greatest sympathy to his beloved family, that a copy of this resolution be placed on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ALBERT CASHION,
W. A. SIMMERSON,
A. LOVE,
Charlotte, N. C. Committee

Frederick H. Mercer, L. U. No. B-120*Initiated April 21, 1939*

With sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local No. 120, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frederick H. Mercer, who passed away March 30, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 120, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, friends and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this local stand in meditative silence for one minute and our charter will be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

C. M. KEW,
T. HINDLEY,
C. V. SPOULE,
London, Ont. Committee

Thomas J. Fagen, L. U. No. B-28*Initiated July 3, 1899*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-28, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Thomas J. Fagen, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,
Baltimore, Md. Committee

Herman Herschleb, L. U. No. B-494*Initiated November 22, 1910*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother and friend, Herman Herschleb; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
GEORGE KAISER,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARDEN FENSEL,
Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

Harold Bochtler, L. U. No. 550*Reinitiated November 10, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 550, mourn the passing of Brother Harold Bochtler; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN KOBLE,
FRANK FARGO,
HAROLD DAWSON,
Gary, Ind. Committee

John A. Case, L. U. No. 581*Reinitiated October 15, 1917*

Whereas we, the members of L. U. No. 581, with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother John A. Case at Hackettstown, N. J., on April 1, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy submitted to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped in his memory for a period of 30 days.

FLOYD L. FREDERICKS,
ALFRED L. KICE,
CHARLES E. WARD,
ALBERT SHEA,
Morristown, N. J. Committee

Arthur F. Hogan, L. U. No. B-292

Reinitiated December 9, 1924

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call suddenly from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Arthur F. Hogan; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-292 has lost in the passing of our Brother, Arthur Hogan, a long standing member and a loyal Brother whom we shall miss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express as best we can to his wife and sons our heartfelt sympathy in their untimely loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local lodge, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,

Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Maurice Evans Woods, L. U. No. 858

Initiated April 15, 1918 in L. U. No. 136

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Maurice Evans Woods, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas L. U. No. 858 has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 858 expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to his wife and relatives of our late Brother; also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to the International Office for publication, and a copy be inserted in the official minutes of the local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 858 be draped for a period of 30 days in respect of this our late Brother Maurice Evans Woods.

CARSON L. WILSON,

PAT O'DONNELL,

L. B. LEECE,

Somerset, Ky. Committee

Frederick Ridyard, L. U. No. 568

Initiated May 13, 1914, in L. U. No. 463

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, Frederick Ridyard, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 568.

Whereas our local union has lost a true and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. 568, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

L. HAMILTON,

President,

A. S. MACFARLANE,

Secretary

Montreal, Que.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM APRIL 1 TO APRIL 30, 1942

L.U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (293)	William Harvey	\$1,000.00
791	H. T. Butler	1,000.00
325	Jerry Burke	1,000.00
I. O. (948)	Allen Cutler	1,000.00
48	J. B. Tingley	1,000.00
9	O. H. Andre	1,000.00
682	O. L. Corbitt	475.00
252	G. M. Kienzie	1,000.00
I. O. (131)	C. M. Hibbard	1,000.00
465	F. W. Reed	1,000.00
134	Charles G. Swanson	1,000.00
124	W. R. Peterson	1,000.00
I. O. (53)	Chris Smothers	1,000.00
304	Fred Geren	825.00
407	D. H. Journey	300.00
65	A. R. Adams	1,000.00
58	C. F. Hastings	1,000.00
3	S. N. McCormack	1,000.00
26	J. L. Magruder	1,000.00
249	F. E. Wilbur	300.00

L.U.	Name	Amount
581	J. A. Case	1,000.00
52	K. A. Hagestrom	1,000.00
326	John J. Morrissey	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	J. M. Handley	1,000.00
1218	K. J. Scheiern	300.00
I. O. (99)	W. C. T. Berghahn	71.45
623	V. J. Delonais	1,000.00
34	E. B. Lockbaum	1,000.00
I. O. (96)	J. F. McAuliffe	1,000.00
I. O. (20)	William Whitty	1,000.00
129	John Fallon	1,000.00
17	Clarence Miller	1,000.00
852	W. F. Bearden	1,000.00
196	James T. Hennessey	1,000.00
465	John J. MacIsaac	1,000.00
46	J. F. Bowe	1,000.00
716	C. H. Baker	1,000.00
5	H. S. Penn	1,000.00
716	William H. Irwin	1,000.00
2	William G. Kaeshamer	1,000.00
949	E. J. Aigner	825.00
17	G. B. King	1,000.00
68	D. N. Jones	1,000.00
I. O. (117)	T. W. Barry	1,000.00
3	George C. Mauch	300.00
558	Joe Wheeler Brown	300.00
9	F. H. Stoops	300.00
1085	H. Williams	300.00
211	E. Downey	1,000.00
408	Charles A. McMenus	1,000.00
309	J. C. Ledbetter	1,000.00
28	Thomas J. Fagen	1,000.00
569	P. T. Kilcoyne	300.00
858	M. E. Woods	1,000.00
397	D. B. Morgan	1,000.00
494	W. Ritzow	825.00
3	J. N. Reiss	1,000.00
3	Harold Beebe	1,000.00
77	O. I. Jacobson	1,000.00
58	Walter O'Connor	1,000.00
125	LeRoy M. Wilson	825.00
77	Daniel Messner	825.00
887	Dominick Caruso	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	George A. Thomson	1,000.00
I. O. (389)	J. F. Pinkerton	1,000.00
907	R. E. Carter	825.00
3	Thomas Ray	1,000.00
494	H. H. Herscheb	1,000.00
I. O. (40)	Ed Thomas	1,000.00
569	V. M. Peters	300.00
760	J. E. Shoemaker	1,000.00
292	A. F. Hogan	1,000.00
I. O. (164)	R. P. Ashwell	1,000.00
41	J. V. Bauman	1,000.00
309	G. F. Walz, Jr.	650.00
869	Mark Porter	1,000.00
1231	Fred G. DeWald	150.00
120	F. W. Mercer	650.00

\$67,646.45

TECHNOLOGY TAKES ITS WAY

(Continued from page 237)

cate composition of oil, cracking molecules, adding or subtracting atoms, to produce super-fuels so powerful that they predict radical changes in motor design. Looking toward the post-war future they predict tiny motors which will carry automobiles or planes for tremendous mile-ages per fuel unit.

Cans again: The tin shortage already has stimulated the sale of dehydrated foods. In your market you may now find dehydrated "soup mix" containing vegetables, meat essence, noodles, flavoring, etc. No soaking, quick cooking make them attractive to the housewife. They're packed in glasses or bags, require less storage space than canned soups and are more economical. Both dehydrated and

quick-frozen foods will benefit from the can shortage.

VITAMINS FROM SHARKS

Cod liver oil, valuable for its content of vitamins A and D, was mostly imported from Norway and Japan. Now imports have almost ceased. But a West Coast American had the oil from the liver of a shark analyzed, found it had several times the vitamin potency of cod liver. Now there's a shark-fishing bonanza for American commercial fishermen.

Cork, another import, is getting scarce, but Owens-Corning Fiberglass has developed a new insulating board which can replace cork in food refrigeration and in industries where cold processing of such materials as oils, chemicals and rayon requires the control of temperatures within a narrow range. This fiberglass board is made of pure glass fibers enclosed in a sheet of asphalt. It's said to be as good an insulator as cork and superior in several respects. Price will be the same as cork, eventually lower. Materials are available in unlimited quantities.

No more silk; nylon is the best substitute but the Air Corps will take most of it; and cellulose, a basis for rayons, is wanted for gun cotton. So what will we use for stockings and clothing? Out of research laboratories will come the answer—some new process for making silk-like materials.

Newport Industries, maker of rosin and turpentine from pine stumps, has a large-scale experiment in the growing and processing of china grass, which is found to yield a fiber similar to flax. The same corporation has a commercial plant in course of erection to make synthetic rubber from turpentine.

The sugar shortage was caused partly by submarine activity, which cut imports; increased use of industrial alcohol for war production; and a surge of hoarding. It is probable that the shortage will be relieved by the production of greater quantities of alcohol from grain. Three Iowa State College scientists have discovered a process for converting the starch in grains into sugar by treating it with bread mold, then fermenting it with yeast to produce alcohol. They declare that this process will be cheaper, bread mold more readily available than malt now used for the same purpose, and that it will result in the production of 25 more gallons of alcohol for every 100 bushels of grain used.

In rubber, aluminum and magnesium the shortage is real and dangerous, because the effort to overcome it must start with the construction of new plants, and this in turn is predicated in the breaking of patent control of processes whose use has been restricted by international cartels. This situation is discussed in an article on page 232 of this issue.

EMPLOYEES AND MORALE

(Continued from page 228)

knowledge of employees for ideas profitable to the business. It also recognizes even greater values than actual savings in operating costs, or in increased production, extension of the business, accident prevention, improved operating methods, or better working conditions.

—Committee for National Morale.

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

IMPERIAL LIGHTING PRODUCTS CO., METALCRAFT PRODUCTS CO., 139-143 N.
Greensburg, Pa. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Conduit and Fittings

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Moundsville, W. Va.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
WIEMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Switchboards, Panel Boards and Enclosed Switches

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.
BRENNK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO", Newark, N. J.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERICKSON REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
GILESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
PENN ELECTRIC COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

Electric Signal Apparatus, Telephones and Telephone Supplies

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.
AETH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
SCHWARZE ELECTRIC CO., Adrian, Mich.
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

Outlet Boxes

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wire, Cable and Conduit

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
HATFIELD WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hillside, N. J.
HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Moundsville, W. Va.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., New Brunswick, N. J.
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Equipment

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.
AINSWORTH, GEORGE, 239 E. 44th St., New York City.
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2080 E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
ATLASTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.
BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
BELMUTH MFG. CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRASSNER LTG. MFG. CO., INC., 138 Mulberry St., New York City.
BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.
CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.
CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.
CLAUDE E. CANNING, 1809 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.
CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.

CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COLUMBIA LTG. FIX. CO., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd St., Corona, L. I.
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 222 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 GEZELSHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 26 E. 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 420 Ker-rigan Ave., Union City, N. J.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
 ILLINOIS FLUORESCENTS, 2949 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 IMPERIAL LIGHTING PRODUCTS CO., Greensburg, Pa.
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 KIRLIN COMPANY, THE, 3435 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KRIEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.
 McFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.

McLEOD, WARD & CO., INC., Poplar Ave., Little Ferry, N. J.
 McPHILBEN MFG. CO., INC., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METALCRAFT, INC., 1009 South 8th St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 METALCRAFT PRODUCTS CO., 139-143 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
 METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1403 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 MODERN LIGHTS CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 NU-LITE MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 PEERLESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.
 PEERLESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
 PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
 PICKWICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 R & R LTG. PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.
 RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
 RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.
 ROMAN ARTS CO., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
 ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
 SCHAFFER CO., MAX, Stagg & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SIGOLOFF BROS. ELEC. FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHT CO., 718 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
 STAR LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 67 Spring St., New York City.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR FLUORESCENT LTG. CORP., 1148 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TEEL LIGHTING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 VIM LITE, INC., 52 E. 19th St., New York City.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermilion, Ohio.
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.
 WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELLITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Coin-Operated Machines

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally," 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Luminous Tube Transformers

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
 JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
 NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

Electrical Portable Lamps, Lamp Shades and Electrical Novelties Division

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.
 ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.
 ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.
 AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.
 ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 366 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.
 BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.
 BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.
 BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.
 BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.
 CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CEL-O-LITE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.
 CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.
 CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.
 DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.
 ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
 GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.
 HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.
 HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.
 HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
 INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.
KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.
KESSLER, INC., WARREN L., 119 W. 24th St., New York City.
KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.
LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.
LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 W. 18th St., New York City.
LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.
LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.
LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.
MEYER CO., WILLIAM C., 114 E. 16th St., New York City.
MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.
MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.
NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.
ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.
PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.
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REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 W. 23rd St., New York City.
ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.
ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.
SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.
SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.
SILVRAY LTG., INC., 47-02 31st Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.
STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.
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STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.
TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.
TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
UNIQUE SILK LAMPSHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.
VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.
WAVERY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.
WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 W. 25th St., New York City.
WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDSEYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elevator Control Boards and Controlling Devices

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

Electrical Specialties

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CIRCLE F. MFG. CO., 720 Monmouth St., Trenton, N. J.
O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
TRENTON PLASTIC & METALS CO., 10 Prince St., Trenton, N. J.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Electrical Metal Molding and Surface Metal Raceway

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
WIREFORM COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Refrigeration

CROSLEY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio Manufacturing

AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMALGAMATED RADIO TELEVISION CORP., 476 Broadway, N. Y. C.
AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.
ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 21-10 49th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Pas-saic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.
COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
CROSLEY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.
ELECTROMATIC DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 88 University Place, New York, N. Y.
FREED TRANSFORMER CO., 72 Spring St., New York, N. Y.
GAROD RADIO CORP., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.
INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 North-ern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
LANGVIN CO., INC., 103 Lafayette St., New York City.
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LAB-ORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
RADIO ESSENTIALS, INC., 427 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.
REGAL RADIO, 14 W. 17th St., New York City.
REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
TRAV-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELE-VISION CORP., 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
U. S. TELEVISION MFG. CORP., 106 Seventh St., New York, N. Y.
VARIABLE CONDENSER CORP., 63 Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wiring Devices

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Sockets, Streamers, Switch Plates

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

Flashlights, Flashlight Batteries

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Dry Cell Batteries and Fuses

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brook-lyn, N. Y.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Electrode Manufacturing

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. West-ern Ave., Chicago, Ill.
ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., New-ark, N. J.

Floor Boxes

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pitts-burgh, Pa.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Eliza-beth, N. J.

Household Appliances

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Electric Batteries

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chi-cago, Ill.
MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Armature and Motor Wind-ing, and Controller Devices

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WIL-LIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.
NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.
PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.
SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
ZENTH ELECTRIC CO., 845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous

ARTKRAFT SIGN CO., Lima, Ohio.
BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chi-cago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
DELTA ELECTRIC CO., Marion, Ind.
ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
HANSON - VAN WINKLE - MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
LEECE NEVILLE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
PATTERSON MFG. CO., Denison, Ohio.
PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 256)

is checking into the matter of WJSV's mobile unit being driven so fast that it may be reclassified and registered as a plane instead of a truck. Anyhow, it's still safe driving, according to observers.

Leonard Thomas leaves WJSV on May 11 to go to work in a civilian capacity for the Marine Corps. Now we know whom to contact when we get an argument from the Marine M.P.'s at the Navy Yard. Leonard has the best of wishes from all his friends—we know the war will be shorter now. WJSV is all puffed up about their "Labor News Review" program being selected as the best material on this subject for re-broadcast in England that the British Embassy staff was able to find in the U. S. Albert N. Dennis, the originator and commentator, is an old union man from 'way back, has just completed his 404th consecutive weekly broadcast and is still going strong.

Earl Heatwole is now a senior sector air raid warden in his neighborhood. It is rumored that, on the basis of his popularity in his community, he is seriously considering running for President in 1944. There are now four men at WJSV whose home towns are within 20 miles of each other. Carl Lindberg and Al Hardy are from Youngstown, Ohio; Bill Jones is from Mahoningtown, Pa., and Bud Hayes is from Burghill, Ohio. We are glad to welcome Bud, who joined the staff just a few weeks ago, to the CBS family again. To everyone's surprise, he found an apartment without too much trouble, and will soon be claiming that he was one of the First Families of Virginia. Larry Holt and Bob Pilcher are awaiting the results of applications for commissions in the Army. Doggonit, fellas, who is going to be left to work the soap operas?

The "Seven Old Men" of the WJSV transmitter staff report that from 10 to 20 per cent of their pays are going regularly to Uncle Sam for Defense Bonds and Stamps. We hear that they are considering starting victory gardens out there, to make more money to buy more bonds. The only objection encountered to the garden idea, so far, is that Bill Kriz refuses to do the weeding, and Heatwole is said to be in bad "shape." Harold Forry is fencing part of his estate, fellows; maybe he could extend his fencing out about that far as his contribution.

Ed Laker and Bob Pilcher are fighting gain controls up and down on the "Spirit of '42" every Sunday afternoon. Since the Army, Navy and Marine Bands alternate on the show, Ed reports that he doesn't think it's fair that they get two weeks' rest between shows and he doesn't. Dick Whitman and Ted Morris spent a long day in Richmond with "Take It Or Leave It" and after working such a long shift, Dick says he wishes they'd leave it. Howard Stephen is looking forward to a gas-rationed vacation and was seen looking into a downtown store admiring some roller skates. Hurry up, Howard; they'll ration them, too.

The Washington tourist season seems to have begun again—which reminds us to say that "the latch string hangs on the outside." When in town, drop in, fellows.

ALBERT O. HARDY,
Press Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 245)

tainment, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Grace and Mrs. Roy Johnson.

Corsages of pink and white sweetpeas were presented to elected and retiring officers.

Mrs. Elmer Sweikard, Mrs. Roy Johnson and Mrs. Moran were admitted as new members.

After the business session a contest was held, prizes being won by Mrs. Sweikard and Mrs. Payne. Mrs. Roy Johnson won the door prize. Refreshments of cakes and limeade, mints and salted nuts were served. Twenty members were present.

MRS. A. HAMILTON,
Reporter.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 465,
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Women's Auxiliary to L. U. No. B-465 held their first meeting of the year with a new president, Mrs. Mary Peckham, presiding.

The last meeting in December we had election of officers. The following were elected: President, Mrs. Mary Peckham; vice president, Mrs. Sadie Peck; secretary, Mrs. Agnes Evans; treasurer, Mrs. Lillian Doyle; guard, Mrs. Leslie Elliott, and flag bearer, Mrs. Lillie Gotham.

Many of the sisters are doing Red Cross work, especially Sister Nellie High, who is doing her bit by knitting and teaching others.

On the first meeting of February the sisters met at the San Diego Crippled Children's Pool to help file and type for their annual Easter stamp sale. At noon we adjourned to Sister Hoglund's home for sandwiches and coffee. A surprise was awaiting Sisters Peck and Evans, cake and ice cream in honor of their birthdays. Very good. A substantial donation by the auxiliary was given to the Pool to help crippled children in need. We also made a donation to one of the Brothers and his family. The Brother has been ill for quite some time.

We are looking forward to celebrating our fifth anniversary in June. We hope at that time to be able to entertain our sister auxiliaries from the north of us. Plans are undecided as yet but we hope to have a workable one soon.

In the last few copies of the JOURNAL we have noticed new auxiliaries. We would like to hear from them and exchange ideas.

(MRS.) AGNES EVANS,
Secretary.

3828 32nd St.

CHURCH AGENCY BRINGS MODERN
BUILDING TO CAPITAL

(Continued from page 239)

features, editorial and pictorial services; *Social Action*, which covers the fields of industrial relations, international affairs, civic education, social welfare, family life and rural life; *Legal*, serving as a clearing house of information on federal, state and local legislation; *Catholic Action Study*, devoted to research and reports on the work of Catholic Action at home and abroad; *Lay Organizations*, including the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, which function through some 3,500 affiliated societies. The former have sponsored for over 10 years as a part of their activities, the nation-wide weekly radio program, "The Catholic Hour," while included in the work of the National Council of Catholic Women is the maintenance of the National Catholic School of Social Service, a school to train professional social workers.

The work of all these departments is coordinated under the direction of the general secretary, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Michael J. Ready.

Of all these departments and bureaus,



CONDUIT BENDING MANUAL

By KRUGER & FERRY

THIS manual covers the entire subject of "Bending Big Pipe" on hydraulic and screw jack machines.

It gives you full information on methods used successfully in everyday practice. For bending elbows; two elbows on one length of conduit; follow around elbows; bends less than 90 degrees. Offsets; Saddle bends, and many other suggestions.

The examples, illustrations and tables make it a complete reference guide and should prove invaluable both to the man doing the bending or to one who directs others.

Pocket Size—Flexible Covers \$1.50

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while each is doing an admirable work according to its own field, it is the work of the Social Action Department which should be of most interest to our members. The Social Action Department has from its inception worked toward the same ideals which our Brotherhood has set up. The Social Action Department, through its books and its pamphlets, through its industrial conferences (two-day meetings held all over the United States), through the addresses and newspaper writings of its staff, through its Schools of Social Action and its Schools of Workers' Education, has done great things to promote better conditions between capital and labor, to secure collective bargaining everywhere, to obtain better wages and hours and conditions of work for all. The union has never had a stronger ally than in the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and its director, Rt. Rev. Monsignor John A. Ryan, has devoted his life to a crusade for a living wage and social legislation to aid workers the country over.

To get back to the building itself and the statue to be erected in front of it, we quote for you words which Monsignor Ready, general secretary of the N. C. W. C., spoke on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone August 18, 1941. "Some might think it a particularly courageous thing to do," he said, "to erect this monument to Christ the Light of the World in this day against the background of an almost universal blackout of the things that Christ stands for. It is a symbol of our faith in, and devotion to, the laws and teachings of Christ, the Light of the World. Only through the light of Christ's gospel can true liberty be restored among men."

Through the dark days of today's war and the still darker days to come, this statue will

stand, a symbol of all that is courage and faith and hope and love, and may it prove an inspiration to our people, and may these virtues pour from the Saviour whom they exemplify, and fill His people—with courage to fight bravely and win with valor, with faith to believe in right in the face of all the things that are wrong, with hope for a just and lasting peace and a better life for all, with love, brother for brother, countryman for countryman, nation for nation, race for race—so that the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God may prevail among our people and, spreading, fill the earth.

PLANNING GENERATING CAPACITY FOR WAR

(Continued from page 235)

zinc, copper and machinery industries in new areas where suitable raw materials, transportation facilities and labor are available; selects the most probable of these possibilities and plans the installation of sufficient generating capacity to serve these industrial loads when and where they can be developed. Without

such planning, industrial progress in the war effort may be limited merely by the inadequacy of the power supply.

"In terms of military strategy," Mr. Olds continues, "maximum utilization of local resources, best mobilization of man power, prevention of transportation congestion, etc., these expansions of the country's productive power may be located in areas not previously industrialized. The voice of private commercial interest no longer is decisive. As a result, war power planning must fully appraise the potentialities of all areas for development of war industry in terms of power supply which will make possible the placing of industries in presently rural or semi-rural communities."

Termining the recent annual statement of President C. W. Kellogg of the Edison Electric Institute an "extremely misleading report" which indicated "a generous paper surplus of generating capacity to carry the war load," Chairman Olds commented that "if such figures as he (Mr. Kellogg) offered should prevail, as a basis for planning power supply to meet the country's war needs, it would spell disaster."

Pointing out that the use of electricity corresponding with the 1941 defense expenditures of \$12,531,000 was actually about 25,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, or about three and a half times Mr. Kellogg's figure of slightly over 7,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, Chairman Olds said that Mr. Kellogg's kilowatt hour figure was "entirely erroneous" and actually represented estimates of probable 1941 defense power requirements supplied to the Federal Power Commission in the winter of 1940 and spring of 1941 for the production of finished materials for the United States Government.

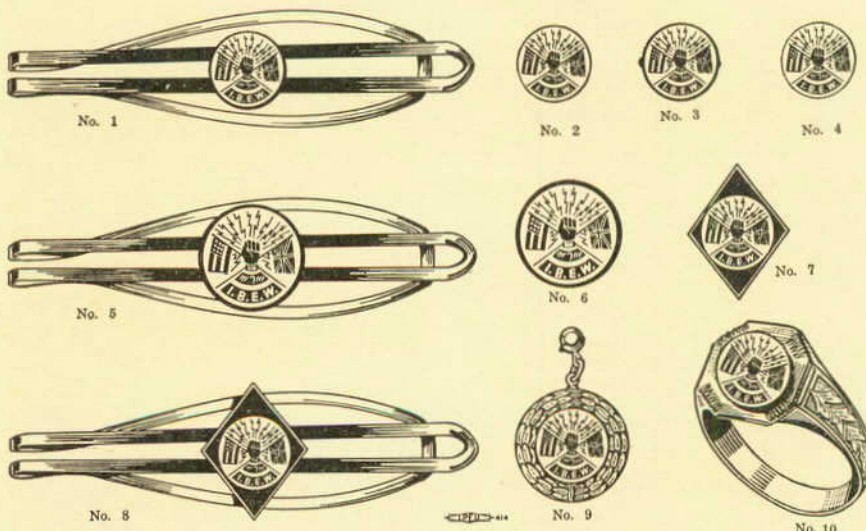
"The estimates, in general," Mr. Olds said, "leave out the much greater requirements of the industries producing such raw materials as aluminum, magnesium, steel alloys, etc."

"Mr. Kellogg," Chairman Olds continued, "derived a ratio of six-tenths of a kilowatt hour per dollar of defense expenditures. It is interesting to compare this with such specific ratios as 66 kilowatt hours per dollar for pig aluminum, 53 kilowatt hours per dollar for magnesium, 72 kilowatt hours per dollar for certain electric furnace process steel castings, 30 kilowatt hours per dollar for electrolytic zinc, 50 kilowatt hours per dollar for chlorine, from 7 to 10 kilowatt hours per dollar for calcium carbide, caustic soda and other chemicals required in tremendous quantities for the production of the basic materials for explosives and 9 to 12 kilowatt hours for ferro-alloys which are made in great quantities for the war program."

"Mr. Kellogg's ratio would result in an estimate of approximately 33,500,000,000 kilowatt hours for the entire \$56,000,000,000 war program. Actually, the production of aluminum and magnesium alone for that program will require more than 25,000,000,000 kilowatt hours."

Chairman Olds addressed the conference, which was sponsored by the Illinois Institute of Technology in cooperation with other midwest colleges, universities and engineering societies, in the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago, Ill.

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TRAGIC FALL OF SCRIPPS-HOWARD PRESS

(Continued from page 231)

Chairman of Executive Committee of E. W. Scripps Co.

Senior Trustee of E. W. Scripps Trust. Chairman of Executive Committee of Scripps-Howard Supply Co.

Chairman of Executive Committee of Toledo Newspaper Co.

Chairman of Executive Committee of United Features Syndicate, Inc.

Chairman of Executive Committee of United Press Associations.

Director, United Press Wireless, Inc.

Director, United Radio Features, Inc.

Chairman of Executive Committee of United Radio Shows, Inc.

Chairman of Executive Committee of Washington Daily News Co.

During the last decade Roy Howard, newspaper tycoon, has not one single illustrious cause to his credit or to the credit of his chain. There have been no causes for which he has fought. During the present crisis of the war the Scripps-Howard papers have played the same kind of game of confusion as most of the other daily press. It has not descended to that lower level of bathos as the McCormick group in Chicago, New York and Washington, but it has done nothing either to support the government or the

great liberal movements of the country. It has given no leadership.

Some day a historian will write: "When E. W. Scripps died, his soul lived on in his newspapers. Roy Howard capitalized the embalmed body of this great titan of the press and he slew the living soul."

OPPOSITION TO "CLOSED" SHOP

(Continued from page 241)

or competition between employer and employees as to the share or division between them of the joint product of labor and capital. To render this combination at all effective, employees must make their combination extend beyond one shop. It is helpful to have as many as may be in the same trade in the same community united, because in the competition between employers they are bound to be affected by the standard of wages of their trade in the neighborhood." (American Steel Foundries vs. Tri-City Council, 257 U. S. Reports, page 184, at page 209; italics mine.)

On the same subject, the highest court in New York State, the Court of Appeals, declared in 1927:

"The purpose of a labor union to improve the conditions under which its mem-

bers do their work; to increase their wages; to assist them in other ways may justify what would otherwise be a wrong. So would an effort to increase its numbers and to unionize an entire trade or business. It may be as interested in the wages of those not members, or in the conditions under which they work as in its own members because of the influence of one upon the other. All engaged in a trade are affected by the prevailing rate of wages. All, by the principle of collective bargaining. Economic organization today is not based on the single shop. Unions believe that wages may be increased, collective bargaining maintained only if union conditions prevail, not in some single factory but generally. That they may prevail if (sic) may call a strike and picket the premises of an employer with the intent of inducing him to employ only union labor. And it may adopt either method separately. Picketing without a strike is no more unlawful than a strike without picketing. Both are based upon a lawful purpose. Resulting injury is incidental and must be endured." (Exchange Bakery & Restaurant, Inc., vs. Rifkin, 245 N. Y. Reports, page 260, at page 263; italics mine.)

"Closed shop" is a misnomer. It was invented to prevent the union shop—a shop where all workers in the plant belong to the union and a new worker must join the union. Without this—without the unity of the workers—often the shop becomes closed, but closed against the union. The so-called "open shop" is not always open—not to union members. Almost every worker can cite examples of this.

Of course the union shop interferes with the "personal liberty" of the worker who absolutely objects to joining a union or who decides to "scab." But all social life requires the surrender of some individual liberty to secure the greatest good for the greatest number.

The noted columnist, Mr. Walter Lippman, long before he became so noted, had this to say about such an "independent" worker:

"... He is justly despised. Far from being the independent, liberty-loving soul he is sometimes painted, the scab is a traitor to the economic foundations of democracy. He makes the basic associations of men difficult. He is an indigestible lump in the common life, and it is he who generates nine-tenths of the violence in labor disputes.

"Democracies of workingmen have to fight him out of sheer self-protection, as a nation has to a mutiny, as doctors have to fight a quack."

Naturally there is no cry against the union shop of the lawyers, doctors, bankers,

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real estate men and others. But everyone knows the scorn and contempt these groups have for non-members, for those who do not abide by their rules. The non-members are boycotted and condemned bitterly and it is all quite respectable. But when labor union members decline to work with those who betrayed them, hands are thrown up in holy horror and there is talk of making unions "responsible under the law" as if they were guilty of criminal conduct.

If the open shop means justice and freedom to the workers, why do they reject it for the union shop whenever they are really free to choose? Why must the open shop be protected by the black list, the sneak and the spy? And why must the anti-labor employer groups spend millions annually to sell the open shop to the public—all to "protect the freedom of employees"?

The late Samuel Gompers, A. F. of L. President, well said:

"When, when, in the history of the world did the slave owner make any extraordinary effort for the freedom of his slaves? When was it during the old system of serfdom that the lord and baron stood for the rights and the defense of freedom of their serfs? When did the slave-owner of the South fight for the freedom and rights of black slavery?"

"And, pray, just imagine Chambers of Commerce, employers, businessmen, contributing their money for full page advertisements in the newspapers for the open shop—to protect the freedom and the rights of employees."

But let us examine this "sacred right of every man to work for whom he pleases, and for what he pleases, without hindrance of any other man or set of men." Has any such right ever existed—except in

dreamland? What is meant, what the realities prove, is that a man has the right to work only when he takes the place of another man who rebels against poor conditions or low wages.

What is also meant, what the years prove, is that the open shop employer really wants the right to work his employees as he pleases and for whatever he pleases. He wants no interference—and he wants assistance in carrying out his right to starve his workers into submission.

Mr. Walter Lippman also had this to say before he became the "successful" columnist he is today:

"The fact is that nothing is as stubbornly resisted as the attempt to organize into effective unions. Yet it is organized labor that alone can stand between America and the creation of a permanent, servile class.

"Unless labor is powerful enough to be respected, it is doomed to a degrading servitude. Without unions industrial democracy is unthinkable. Without democracy in industry, that is where it counts, there is no such thing as democracy in America.

"... Those who fight unions may think they are fighting its obvious errors, but what they are really against is just this encroachment of democracy in industry upon business."

The late Clarence Darrow, great criminal and labor attorney, discussing the same subject, said:

"The opposition is not now so much directed against the union as against everything it does. Most people are willing that workmen shall be organized, provided they do nothing but pass resolutions and pay dues."

And the American wit and philosopher, Finley Peter Dunne, speaking through his beloved character Mr. Dooley, aptly described the attitude of the "pious" open-shoppers in the following dialogue:

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open-shop min ye menshun say they are f'r unions if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there we are: an' how would they hav' thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, hardly iny wages, an' dam few mimbers."

Now if a worker has a "sacred right" to work for whom he pleases, and for what he pleases, then he has the same right to join a labor union without being spied upon or harmed. He has the same right to a job that pays enough to keep himself and family in decency. But almost every worker knows what happens to his "sacred rights" when the open shop employer or corporation demands more profits, when wages are to be cut or lay-offs come. Indeed, the only time the open shopper guarantees a man the right to work is when he is under the protection of police or a strikebreaking agency.

And just where are the open shop employers, the news commentators, writers and editors, when millions walk the streets begging for the right to work? What have they ever done in such times to enforce the "sacred right to work" of desperate men whose children cry for food, men who want to pursue happiness but haven't shoes to pursue it in?

Then what happens to the "freedom of the worker"? When he loses his job he loses his freedom. He is left only the freedom to drift and rot. He finds there are no rights without power—and power comes only from organization.

So, stripped of all of its pretense, the open shop is anti-union and anti-American, as Samuel Gompers declared. It denies workers the very thing that forces them to unite. It leaves the employer the sole dictator of all terms. It is anti-social, deceptive and destructive.

The open shop means bogus patriotism and hypocrisy. It results in suspicion, double dealing, low wages, long hours, and unfair working conditions. It should be dragged out into the open. Once it is fully exposed it will surely die.

VEKED WELDER QUESTION GIVES WAY TO GOOD SENSE

(Continued from page 240)

States Senate, and there had been extensive newspaper publicity, all of which favored the welders and condemned the attitude of the A. F. of L. organizations. This unfavorable press publicity was due partly to the fact that the rebel welders had employed as their publicity agent, a well-known newspaper man prominent in the Newspaper Guild, affiliated with the C. I. O.

A little over a month ago independent welders' organizations and some of our rebel welders had held a convention in Houston, Texas, and launched a new national union of welders, which combined all of the independent welders' groups.

While there was assurance that further strikes in the near future called by welders in shipyards was improbable, that the welder question would not be solved until such time as the majority of the welders were so loyal to the A. F. of L. that rebel movements could not make successful headway.

The members of the executive council believed that action should be taken which would make it evident that consideration had been given to the single-process worker in the metal industries, skilled only in welding, so that those who were bona fide trade unionists would be able to carry on their occupation without a greater tax placed upon them than was necessary to maintain effective trade union organization and discipline.

The action which the council took did not apply to craftsmen who had acquired a practical knowledge of welding in addition to their other craft knowledge and skill. The action related only to the welder whose industrial knowledge and training had been confined to welding only.

It was unanimously agreed that this type of welder should be able to move from the jurisdiction of one international union to another without the payment of an additional initiation fee, provided that when he applied for membership in another international union that he would carry evidence of a full paid up membership in the international union with which he had carried his membership.

It was also agreed as an evidence of good faith such welders instead of paying another initiation fee should pay three months dues in advance as an evidence of good faith on their part.

The international unions represented by members of the executive council included Boilermakers; Plumbers and Steam Fitters; Sheet Metal Workers; Machinists; these being the organizations having by far the largest number of welders employed at the present time.

The council in reaching its unanimous decision did so with the hope that the international unions having welder members who were not represented on the executive council would join with them.

Enclosed with this communication is the action taken by the executive council. After you have given this recommendation your careful consideration, we would appreciate your letting us know whether you give your approval to the policy recommended.

Cordially and fraternally yours,

JOHN P. FREY,

President.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 11, 1942, INC. APRIL 10, 1942

L. U. 1. O.—		L. U. B-9—(Cont.)		L. U. 34—(Cont.)		L. U. B-66—(Cont.)		L. U. B-107—		L. U. 156—		L. U. B-202—	
202339	203729	143291	144217	734251	734264	730356	730500	152398	152400	363751	363772	135021	135375
B-1—		B 423851	424160	35—		732105	732691	B 196514		660503	660504	B 366277	366300
106981	107190	B 434306	434820			67—		442588	442589	983130	983250	B 385501	385543
B 185961	186000	B 435224	435744			68—		B 510757	510758			B 551251	551541
B 197511	197620	508465	509427	B-36—		184539	184583	852501	852580	995931	995980	B 552741	552750
250301	250560	591945	591954	22108	22109	59591	59594					B 645733	645750
250801	251030	700581	700600	468717	468730	148829	148831	B-108—		181025	181055	692251	692257
B 325421	325500					160615	160689	68883	69000	239251	239808	715154	715232
B 517327	517500	436996		37—		301201	301211	151521	151700	B 246397		B-203—	
732151	732310	529296	529318			379091	379092	152281	152380	574928		951826	951841
894591	894750	B-11—		B-38—		412311	412365	234001		B 462603	462621	205—	
895321	895500	43039	43190	B 369917	369945	72—		479528	479624	776214	776250	246297	246301
967621	967630	84217	84750	375160	375218	202821	202823	B 611369	611453	779111	779250	484377	484405
B-2—		85553	85743	526751	527420	981878	981955	680702	680708			B-206—	
88241	88500	90046	90072	529156	529165			752678	752902			B 321761	321773
122251	122652	98606	98874	531441	531475	B-73—				727351		208—	
129753	130490	157823	158104	B 536861	537000	53852	54026	B-110—		756683	756697	189761	189801
145206	145239	248459	248466	B 600751	601000	90946	91087	111—		318204	318280	623934	623938
B-3—		300601	300736	B 604854	685041	91501	91503	758471	758506	421839		965213	
AJ 11473		B-39—		210751	210981	165001	165198					209—	
H 4399	4400	210751	210981	371562	371588	B 330038	330039	734515	734573			191971	191995
H 4837		405420	405426	461735	462000	457013	457052	934977	934981			748359	
H 5023	5025	B 419380	419645	720894	720907	B-76—						210—	
I 14536	14540	470267	470300			356481	356680					650383	650385
I 14638	14644	480863	480926	40—		507906	507923					921227	921532
OA 17398	17400	672512	672513	6147	6639	B 727708	727711	215884	215911			12525	12526
OA 18597	18600	686567		341539	341676	B-77—						132686	132750
OA 19170	19188	698713	698768	41—		B 189104	189112	54986	64868	239752	239755	258284	258290
OA 19598	19600	B 734828	734832	97487	97500	232251	235085	64865	64868	311551	311571		
OA 19834	19853	160633	162362	180001	180100	456476	456524	930211	930212	930211	930212	51638	51750
OA 20354	20395	180001	180100	310411	310500	B 558508	558707	647210	647216	963170	963213	304502	304515
OA 20443	20540	349501	349509	B 559841	560320	630089	630092	993141	993440			522751	522820
OA 20609	20716	834652	834658	B-78—								578921	578934
OA 20801	20850	B-44—		104797	104807	B293505						778761	778797
OA 21001	21099	45—		122343	122352	B 475655	475725					88592	88593
OA 23125	23131	46—		459001	459058	205561	205900					65709	65750
OA 23125	23131	B 475051	475062	B 475051	475062	865234	865250	105415	105523	123935	124116	165755	165810
BF 7965	7976	486461	487220			725551	725553	673992		408136	408139	223410	223411
BF 8129	8141	B-48—		138651	139420	665922	665968			866229	866250		
BL 17133	17200	B 138651	139420	258001	258082	82—		929	1064	31860	21865	216001	216034
BL 17484	17600	B 258001	258082	B 298386	298455	259299	259341	616077	616078	305401	305417	722211	722250
BL 18246	18400	B 477218	477370	B 483327	483565	812657	812870	77169	78110	781008	781050	743049	743097
BLQ 1912	1933	B 898341	899250	B-50—		272251	272609	192735	192750			7462	7463
BLQ 2107	2291	54963	55101	B 167211	167219	B 370260		823451	823457	142581	143250	516124	516142
BLQ 2477	2605	B 167211	167219	687219	687232	520231	520238	948181	948525	158251	159036	99063	99073
BLQ 2854	3006	B 54963	55101			679751	679763	292342	292370	292501	292570	914388	914456
BLQ 3201	3312	B 167211	167219	52—		818922	819000	292342	292370	418352	418500	B-224—	
BLQ 3635	3687	B 687219	687232	B-53—						674388	674393	B 166182	166313
BM 1692	1752	142801	142805	B 182018	182071	101628		447413	447431	800848	800868	B 699227	700151
BS 5101	5125	186001	186011	B 279539	279545	B 148592						79014	
BS 5588	5600	993811	993995	54—		204751	204788	B-134—		559014	559153	751116	751188
BS 5845	5866	517246	517275	55—		944804	945000	154874	155250	614581	614583	694161	694186
BS 6219	6286	586402		B-56—		956627	956698	482972	483000			193127	193128
BS 6517	6559	586402		B 182018	182071	87—		484430	484500	457571	457724	472196	472233
BWQ 15991	15999	517246	517275	B 279539	279545	88—		770927	770250	77094		B-227—	
BWQ 16101	16108	669229	669505	54—		817975	818017	770493	771000	671881	671910	463717	463726
B 23950	23975	87614	87750	55—		379944	380107	921706	921750	197658	197665	229—	
B 26146	26176	B 175250	175284	B-57—		625827	625848	971314	972000	771966	771983	63993	63993
B 26634	26662	667784	667794	58—		202252	202255	972792	973500	197658	197665	341741	341803
B 27106	27111	26304	26466	B-59—		889259	889361	974175	974250	46599	46657	230—	
B 27676		111296	111310	B 54963	55101	66546	66548	974951	975750	197493	197494	36161	36166
B 28155	28195	926538	926540	B 187987	187994	58862	58881	977251	978000	660697	660712	285503	285519
B 30381	30399	237	241	B 211766	211811	759333	759341			643077	643078	712879	712994
B 30787	30789	239445		B 268291	268297	B-95—		B-136—		525715	525723	231—	
B 30872	30897	204301	204647	682011	682058	95889	96000	356711	356780			224318	
B 31253	31265	B-28—		B 135806	135959	928971	929080	B 286342		153041	153082	B-232—	
B 32049	32064	110363	110400	B 137166	137174	99—		316171	316208	2371	2412	B 291912	
B 32806	32832	675718	675737	B 279781	280770	136156	136452	344509	344530			462201	462211
B 33257	33319	128035	128070	59—		408865	409020					604000	604028
B 33685	34000	272899	272902	60—		582066	582067	8920	8925	61119	61121	29631	29642
B 34036	34233	B-31—		64—		956416	956469	900877	900954	129087	129330	207178	207179
B 35201	35403	B 47546	47568	65—		128244	128250	148669		153930	154080	B-236—	
B 35601	35828	124402	124455	B 485091	845195	22245	22261	228001	228063			B 727841	
B 401	416	B 273376	273390	130234	130270	136416	136469	800857	800894	47251	47391	772833	772850
XG 81724	81763	934794	935241	304781	304803	172501	173000	951728	951750	713604	713648	45385	45415
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B-5—		244522	244524	B-65—								238—	
67761	67940	B 311149	311156	B 461699	461730	410091	410380	312165	312167	147879		28044	28045
378331	378760	B 628135	628189	779131	779161	550201	550210	471447	471495	872886	872992	452296	452314
593452	593460	B 754685	754705	997041	997220	B-105—		772951	772974			385501	385516
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45641	45750	40199	40200	B 156186	156226	469280	469303			B 336001	336062	990166	990200
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U. 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U. B-327—</p> <p>B 15429 15485 731490 731496 B 298558 298560</p> <p>328— 578763 578824</p> <p>329— 222682 222683 886194 886252 933279 933323</p> <p>B-330— 136786 136793</p> <p>331— 178547 178600 600839 600845</p> <p>332— 28625 622114 622119 679065 679332</p> <p>B-333— B 199246 199270 243936 243937 462965 463124</p> <p>335— 526362 526391</p> <p>B-337— 21041 21057</p> <p>338— 160479 160500 359251 359430 731334 731372</p> <p>339— 84435 84438 381130 381220</p> <p>340— 583040 583049 805631 805728</p> <p>341— 380801 380833</p> <p>342— 211723 211724 810101 810126</p> <p>B-346— 616968 616970 696312 696334</p> <p>B-347— B 301246 301252 B 338954 338965 898767 898828</p> <p>348— 123192 123201 363046 363174</p> <p>349— 144954 145500 230251 230370 329603 329743 503351 503372</p> <p>350— 94941 95197 168121 168133 968567 968643</p> <p>351— 45952 45964</p> <p>352— 21981 22120</p> <p>353— 372802 372818 588253 588477 810759 810886</p> <p>B-354— 37700 37790 193535 193539</p> <p>B-355— B 326039 326044 411124 411139</p> <p>B-356— 618179 618180 675732 675757</p> <p>B-357— 123318 123326 B 285067 B 293071 293075 389029 389064</p> <p>358— 279014 279017 311123 311238 952628 952755</p> <p>B-359— B 317470 317521 631250 631261 671474 671550 B 741612 741619</p> <p>360— 213751 213757 898366 898500</p> <p>361— 95982 96000 278251 278287</p> <p>362— 408173 408229</p> <p>363— 321562 321583</p> <p>365— 48700 48750 369001 369008 438503</p> <p>366— 439668 694596 694624</p> <p>367— 328901 328958 664708 812589 812723</p>	<p>L. U. B-369—</p> <p>250856 250859 B 253371 253380 337005 337047 640311 640350 891685 891925 495001 495007</p> <p>370— 770749 770763</p> <p>371— 526530 526554</p> <p>B-372— B 328695 328715 704400 704428</p> <p>373— 421546 421562 723454 723456</p> <p>374— 79877 79881</p> <p>375— 47221 47250 280105</p> <p>377— 244501 244679 641257 641400 915701 915748</p> <p>378— 300006 300038 418469</p> <p>379— 275440 275480 495576 495690</p> <p>380— 913096 913110</p> <p>382— 651422 651428 922713 922823</p> <p>384— 656956 656965 658700 658734</p> <p>386— 429918 429931 681396 681508 733541 733634</p> <p>B-387— 142280 142287 B 468157 468159 618463</p> <p>B-388— B 321046 756254 756260</p> <p>389— 168654 168666</p> <p>390— 285139 285230 692925 693094 756920 757150 757780 757800</p> <p>B-391— B 267124 267145 383251 383294 411897 411912 B 596325 596389</p> <p>394— 187517 187532</p> <p>B-395— 697240 697257</p> <p>397— 72185 72191 617756 617915</p> <p>398— 213001 213075 587230 587250 670406 670407</p> <p>400— 825957 826013</p> <p>401— 196196 679371 679410</p> <p>403— 319281 930868 930913</p> <p>404— 487221 487245 595992</p> <p>405— 568997 696084 696186</p> <p>406— 332308 332323</p> <p>B-407— 24910 24953 B 199579 199606 388501</p> <p>408— 149624 149627 266251 266327 271030 716972 717000</p> <p>409— 139608 139609 644836 644915</p> <p>B-410— B 203005 513994 514008 674881</p> <p>411— 205902 205921 B 376509 B 453161 453164 491409 491410 687078 687211</p>	<p>L. U. 413—</p> <p>58381 58425 108048 108078</p> <p>B-414— 80076 80080 439189 439190</p> <p>415— 220225 220259 694005 694009 759315 759316</p> <p>416— 194913 701111 701139</p> <p>417— 61385 61404 147983 147986 568123 568181</p> <p>B-423— 695101 695122 785241 785250</p> <p>424— 49534 49535 676241 676260</p> <p>425— 27131 27168 594004 594009</p> <p>426— 199129 199132 775015 775038</p> <p>427— 164320 164406 256210 256215</p> <p>428— 160568 160569 657133 657168</p> <p>B-429— 55501 55840 93187 93745 B 302160 454959 455020 896055 896250</p> <p>430— 748897 748919</p> <p>B-431— 39487 39489 272004 272095 B 278444 B 900597 900612</p> <p>432— 213320 213375 596345 596348</p> <p>B-434— 219941 219942 B 432953 432956 437572 437610</p> <p>B-435— B 365031 365044 709646 709666</p> <p>436— 305518 305535 573854 573861</p> <p>437— 135215 135323 736065 736167</p> <p>B-438— 365035 365088 761345 761346 (Orig.)</p> <p>B-439— 436326 436327 702641 702742 794020 794250 939001 941811</p> <p>440— 255954 255970 413723 413727 801424 801480</p> <p>B-441— 47154 547187 547216</p> <p>442— 673324 673361 673541 673553 673824 673839</p> <p>443— 687329 687357 696769 696773</p> <p>444— 60219 60221 439440 439461</p> <p>445— 964775 964834</p> <p>B-446— 71125 71150 250781 250782 B 297277 297292</p> <p>B-447— B 323279 323281 524239 524249</p> <p>448— 896408 896419</p> <p>451— 163501 163506 526231 526234 534255 534300</p> <p>452— 846117 846167</p> <p>B-453— 396775 397013 718399 718403 B 761254 761303</p> <p>454— 435511 435518 528469 528515</p>	<p>L. U. 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U. 496—(Cont.)</p> <p>587369 587371 663877 663900</p> <p>B-498— 541265 541269</p> <p>499— 331958 761217 761227 964218 964350</p> <p>500— 17321 17651 566722 566730</p> <p>501— 33778 34066 113238 113250 239251 239391 352501 352535 947034 947250</p> <p>B-502— B 205737 205757 B 255452 255456 752987 752992</p> <p>504— 63277 63278 334386 334412</p> <p>505— 147685 147750 176341 176535 199501 200120 484865 485113</p> <p>506— 583096 664059 664094</p> <p>B-507— B 465830 465846 674894 674930</p> <p>508— 128081 134841 134855 154130 154292</p> <p>511— 431980 431983 690065 690130</p> <p>512— 593004 702203 702244</p> <p>513— 332522 332523 679668 679774</p> <p>515— 58826 58830</p> <p>516— 600533 953848 953894</p> <p>517— 46972 46977 692194 692215</p> <p>B-518— B 464875 464882 674301 674343 702544 702547</p> <p>B-520— B 221595 221596 860240 860413</p> <p>521— 201186 201310 626476 626482</p> <p>522— 93091 93093 528706 528763</p> <p>523— B 465161 674533 674550</p> <p>524— 203566 203588</p> <p>525— 246933 246949</p> <p>526— 59117 400689 400696</p> <p>527— 301515 301599 689157 689216</p> <p>528— 899616 899702</p> <p>529— 561074 561105</p> <p>B-530— B 377102 B 453751 453752 527133 527142</p> <p>531— 153889 154021 685459 685518</p> <p>532— 43924 43925 989577 989645</p> <p>533— 775306 775321</p> <p>535— 677151 677160 714158 714169</p> <p>536— 246279 246281</p> <p>537— 270069 270076</p> <p>538— 550009 550036</p> <p>539— 250501 250552 728231 728250</p> <p>540— 105884 105952</p>
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L. U. 541— B 467342 467357 678331 678334	L. U. 589— 184001 184170 587975 587986	L. U. 631—(Cont.) 128680 128692 825224 825270	L. U. 670— 789833 789848	L. U. 708— 163417 163421 381001 381048 791179 791250	L. U. 755— 294866 294868 512575 512600	L. U. B-798— 536664 536684
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PUBLIC NO GULL FOR PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 233)

democracy, mindful of the fact we must tolerate some not worthy of its heritage; and sweat under the ungrateful ranting of those who apparently because of a congenital lust for discord, seem determined to foil the efforts of organized labor, that has, and will continue to do everything in its power to maintain this nation and the institutions that have aided to make it the greatest institution in the world.

Frank Hayes, Labor Page of the
St. Petersburg Times.

We feel that the President of the United States with his staff and with their sources of information, is better qualified to determine the best course in this emergency if not continually nagged by someone and his pet ideas. Any assertions made that will tend to create discord and dissatisfaction among the armed forces or workers will only play into the hands of the Axis powers.

We of labor whose every lesson of life has been woven about the high ideal of freedom and democracy offer our all to you, Mr. President and your staff, to go where you as our commander-in-chief order us to go, and to do whatever you deem necessary for us to do.

D. W. SHARPE,
C. G. SMITH,
VAN PITTMAN,

Committee from board of business representatives of the Building Trades Council of Jacksonville in letter to the Jacksonville Journal.

Of all the gibbering nonsense and downright vindictive and mendacious libel, the

recent statement of Thurman Arnold takes the prize. Because organized labor has effectively defeated the extraordinary attempts by this Harvard ex-law professor to deprive it of its legal gains and equality before the law, Mr. Arnold has acquired a most venomous labor phobia which makes the man unfit for the responsible post he holds as Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

*** For every real or imaginary abuse charged up against organized labor, a score or more can be charged up against those institutions Mr. Arnold is so fanatically intent on protecting. It is high time this public nuisance, this legalistic Momus is sent back to private life where he can exercise his jumbled thinking and take out his spite against workers on poor proletarian Harvard law students.

Frank W. Jacobs, president Electrical Workers Local No. 1 in St. Louis Labor Tribune.

MEN WANTED

(Continued from page 236)

need 500 to 1,000 additional mechanics per month for the next year. If you have any members in your local who are desirous of coming to this Coast, we suggest they either contact this office direct or leave their names with their local union office, who in turn, can notify us of the available supply. Upon receipt of this information, this office will route the men direct to the local unions. It will be help-

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$.85** *

* Please add 10% for Federal Tax

ful to us if we know the qualifications of the applicants so the men could be routed to jobs for which they are most qualified.

"There is considerable heavy construction work such as steel mills and other industrial installations. The wage on this work is \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour with most jobs working from 48 to 56 hours per week, with time and one-half for overtime.

"In the shipyards, the wages are \$1.12 per hour with an upward wage adjustment retroactive to April 1. There is considerable overtime in the yards, too, but of course, overtime will apply to some jobs and not to others. This also applies to construction work.

"In the shipyards we can use two to four year apprentices. With a refresher course, which our locals are conducting, most of these can soon qualify as marine journeymen.

"If there are mechanics in your area who do not belong to the local, it might be materially helpful to our Brotherhood and the government if these men could be reached in order to fill the potential needs on this Coast."

Vice President Milne told the Electrical Workers Journal: "Our problems are very different ones. We are training men every day but if we can possibly secure members of our Brotherhood or take some of the non-members out of their areas, I believe we would be doing a service to our local unions in the affected areas."

Applicants should contact Vice President Milne before going to the West Coast.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

EXCITEMENT

Up here in the north end of the Hoosier State, the employees of the N. I. P. S. Co. have been having quite a time, due to the efforts of one called John L. Lewis.

Now, if you do not happen to know this fellow, you are lucky. "But," says Boke Catteh, "on the other hand, should you chance to meet said fellow, just take a friendly tip and keep one hand on your money (if you have any) and the other one on your good old I. B. E. W. card! For I will have you to know that this fellow Lewis is really smart and, BOY! can he make attractive promises!"

"But," says Boke Catteh again, "I will take you back to the two sparrows who were conversing on the fortunes of life, and the one said to the other, 'I've been following a Ford all summer, but you know we can't live on promises.'"

Now you can take this little story for what it is worth (which probably is not much).

However, if this Lewis should contact you (and he probably will), for gosh sakes brush your teeth twice a day and see your dentist at least twice a year so your teeth will be in better shape for gnashing when he tries to upset your appercart and start a revolution in the ranks of the good old I. B. E. W.

LOYAL LOU,
L. U. No. 9.
Good to the last drop!

HOT ON THE GRIDDLE

Ye Editor also has some thoughts on this subject. John L.'s claim to snatching electrical workers into his grab-bag District 50 of the United Mine Workers, is on the ground that COAL is used to generate electricity.

On that ground John will next try to organize Satan and all his imps, who are reputed to use COAL in their occupation of making barbecued sinners down below.

You boys don't want to get into that kind of company.

WE, THE PEOPLE

We, the people, have got to rise
With firm determination
To back our President in every way
And save our beloved nation.

Our flag means more to us today
Than any time before,
With Germany and Japan both
A-firing at our shore.

All of us must save and save
On things mostly needed here
To keep our way of living
From all torment and fear.

We've had freedom so many years
In this good old U. S. A.,
We love this form of government
And we'll keep it here to stay.

MRS. FRED ROOT,
Wife of Fred Root,
L. U. No. 245, Toledo.

REPRINTED BY REQUEST

To a couple of buddies at the bar of the "Bucket of Blood" tavern, I read my sonnet:

SPRINGTIME IN CHICAGO

Poets, from Chaucer down to Eddie Guest,
Have written praise of spring in ardent rhyme,
Proclaiming spring of all seasons the best—
Barkeep, make mine a whiskey sour this time.

But spring's to me a sharp and shooting pain—
A Roughneck: "Tell this mug to stow his guff."

Season of head colds, slush and sleet and rain—
Another Guy: "Go on, Kid, do your stuff."

Could I with anesthetic from a cup
Tween wintertime and summer bridge the gap—
The Roughneck: "Tell this sap to dummy up."

The other Guy: "Who called this poet a sap?"
"Who called this sap a poet? Take that."

Wham!
Said I, "The party's getting rough; let's scram."

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. 9.

HITLER THE BRAVE BUCCANEER

You've all heard of Abdul the Bull Bull Ameer
And his fight with Ivan Skavar.
But listen, my friends, and I'll tell of a scrap
That has that one beaten by far.

There's a wise guy in Europe who won a few fights,
And thought that he'd go on a tear,
So one day he swallowed a vitamin pill,
And tackled a big Russian bear.

He worked on Joe Stalin with all that he had;
'Tis true Joe went back quite a way,
But Joe was determined to stop the advance,
For Heinie was not here to stay.

They fought every night 'neath the pale mel-
low moon;
The din it was heard from afar.
Huge multitudes listened to radio men
And bet on the big Russian bear.

Hitler bit off more than he'd ever chew;
He promptly bogged down in the snow,
And just when he thought he was winning the war
He only had one way to go.

Joseph popped Hitler a bang on the nose,
And with his most truculent sneer
Said, "Beat it, you Hun; this country's for us.
We don't want your pretzels and beer."

He pushed Mr. Heinie through six feet of snow,
And chased him right back to Berlin,
And Adolf decided that that little scrap
Was the toughest he'd ever been in.

R. B. NIGHTINGALE,
Local No. 911, Windsor, Ont.

N. A. OF M.'S LESSONS

("The closed shop is a hindrance to our defense efforts."—National Association of Manufacturers.)

The genial men of NAM,
In the name of Uncle Sam,
Have taken to practical teaching;
With public-spirited air
They strive to do their share
In the art of social preaching.

With banners they proclaim
And broadcast their fame
As Americans, a hundred percenters;
While their true goal and aim
Is labor-baiting game
As foremost unions' tormentors!

The hindrance they talk about
And setbacks they squawk about,
While they're guilty of social reverses;
They utilize defense
At the toilers' expense
For the purpose of fattening their purses!

The lessons they taught us
In past years have brought us
Untold miseries, grief and starvation;
'Tis their devouring greed
That is bound to lead
Our democracy to ruination!

WHEN WORKERS ARE WELL PAID,
THEY PAVE THE WAY
WITH FOUNDATION WELL LAID,
FOR A BETTER DAY!

ABE GLICK,
A Bit o' Luck,
L. U. No. B-3.

WARTIME PNEUMATIC SERVICE

On months gone by the WORKER I've read;
I look it over before I go into bed.
I then put out the light and ponder a while;
I doze off to sleep; on my face comes a smile.
I dream of the years that have swiftly gone by,

Of the fellows I've worked with on low and on high;

I think of just one as this poem I write
Who has come right along with poetical might.

His rhymes are not sour, nor are they so sweet,

But he is doing all right on "There's a Laugh or Two" sheet.

Then comes the March issue, with a rhyme of despair;

He is bothered with tires that won't get him there!

Oh, shame! Marshall Leavitt, you master of rhyme,

Why in h—l didn't you get new tires in time?

Now if in Kansas City no retreads can be had,

Your future excursions will surely be sad!

Now dig up some compound with friction thrown in;
It will help you a lot when the tires go thin.

SHORTFELLOW,
Local No. 103, Boston.

**RIGHT OF FREE PRESS DOES
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CONFUSE, DISTORT,
DIVIDE AND
DESTROY**